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Part One
Pages 1-8

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BANKER DROWNED AT SEA

Adolf Ladenburg Disappeared Mysteriously from the Niagara.

HAD BEEN ON A TRIP FOR HEALTH

Boarded the Steamer at Nassau Last Tuesday to Return to This City.

LEFT HIS STATEROOM AT NIGHT

Seasick and Suffering Pain from His Ailment—May Have Taken Morphine.

Adolf Ladenburg, late senior member of the Wall Street banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., who was a saloon passenger on the Ward Line steamship Niagara, was missed from that vessel two days after her departure from Nassau. Much mystery surrounds Mr. Ladenburg's disappearance. He is known to have been a victim of a painful malady, but he had gone south for his health, and, according to the officers of the Niagara, which vessel arrived from southern waters early yesterday morning, he was in good spirits when he boarded the steamship at Nassau last Tuesday evening.

The firm of which Mr. Ladenburg was senior member is one of the most prominent in Wall Street.

Mr. Ladenburg was drowned some time between the hours of 11 o'clock Wednesday night and 6:30 o'clock Thursday morning. The ship was then, and had been up to the time of clearing harbor, laboring in a furious gale. How Mr. Ladenburg got overboard, or exactly when, no one who was seen yesterday could say. The little the officers know about it is summed up in the statement of Purser T. H. Pendleton.

Mr. Pendleton says that the Niagara touched at Nassau for passengers and mails on the afternoon of Tuesday. Mr. Ladenburg came on board there with a dozen other first-class passengers. He was assigned to stateroom No. 11, on the starboard side, well aft.

The ship got under way at 6 P. M., and dinner was announced a few minutes later. Mr. Ladenburg appeared at that meal and seemed then to be in excellent health and spirits. To the purser he said he had been on a trip to Florida for his health, had crossed thence to Nassau, and embarked on the Niagara, preferring to make the homeward trip by water instead of by rail.

"I am traveling by the sea so as to get used to the sea," he explained to the purser.

The vessel reached the open sea and began to roll heavily. A gale had been blowing from the northwest, but shortly after the Niagara found an offing the wind died away and then burst into a hurricane from the southwest. The sudden shift in direction had created a frightful cross sea, and the quick and lively motions of the ship soon sent all the passengers to their staterooms.

Mr. Ladenburg was among the first to leave the table. He did not appear again that night, and the next day at meal hours refused anything to eat, saying he was very seasick and wanted nothing except to be let alone. He was undisturbed until 8 o'clock that night, when Robert Evans, one of the stewards, knocked at his door and inquired if he wished for anything. Mr. Ladenburg, so Evans says, directed him to open the small airport in his stateroom and to send some one to close it at 11 o'clock. The port was opened and Mr. Ladenburg was left to himself until 11 o'clock, when Evans returned to close the port as directed. Evans says that Mr. Ladenburg was then asleep and that he succeeded in closing the port without disturbing him.

That was the last time the banker was seen alive. When Evans knocked at his door the following morning, no answer was returned, and after repeated knocks, the steward tried the door and found it unlocked. He saw that the berth which had been occupied by Mr. Ladenburg was vacant. The nether part of his pajamas were lying across the foot of the berth. His clothing was swaying from hooks on the bulkhead wall, for the ship was still lurching heavily, but the man himself was nowhere to be seen.

Evans searched, but Mr. Ladenburg was not to be found. Failing to find him in the saloon or smoking room, Evans reported to Chief Steward Reling, who in turn reported to Purser Pemberton. Pemberton ordered a thorough search of the ship, and the vessel was ransacked from one end to the other, but no trace of the missing man could anywhere be found.

When the fact had been conclusively established that Mr. Ladenburg was not on board, Purser Pemberton requested W. S. Russell, a saloon passenger, whose home is in Detroit, to make an inventory of Mr. Ladenburg's belongings, or such of them as were in his stateroom. Mr. Russell acceded, and when the work had been completed the list was given to the purser with Mr. Ladenburg's watch and a roll of bills amounting to $125. The watch and money were in the clothing which was hanging up. Mr. Ladenburg's valise and private papers were undisturbed. The stateroom was then locked.

There was no letter, note, or anything in the room when it was examined, to throw any light on the disappearance of its occupant.

That Mr. Ladenburg was suffering great pain is known for the Steward of the Niagara said last night that the banker requested that the Steward give him an injection of morphine.

Mr. Pemberton said he was at an utter loss to explain Mr. Ladenburg's disappearance. One of the reporters who was in a group that was listening to the purser recalled a case where a passenger, in the throes of mal de mer, had sought relief in brandy, and, though he drank but little, that little, in his then condition, had brought on delirium and an attempt at suicide. Mr. Pemberton promptly said that was not the case with Mr. Ladenburg, as he had signed no bar checks. His supposition was that the banker had ventured on deck and had either lost his footing or been thrown against the rail and then overboard by a sudden lurch of the ship. But why he had gone on deck such a night as it was—a night described as one of the blackest and stormiest the Niagara ever outlived, was a question that the purser did not attempt to solve. Then, too, the night was cold, and Mr. Ladenburg was known to have been clad only in the body piece of his pajamas.

The news, when it reached the other passengers, did not create the sensation it would have done had the voyaging been less rough and the New-Yorker better known to his fellow-travelers. But the seas continued rough and the passengers continued to be seasick. Those who had embarked at Nassau with Mr. Ladenburg were P. Larsen, E. O. Bell of New-Haven, Mrs. R. W. Armstrong and Mrs. M. E. Maynard of the same city, W. S. Russell of Detroit, L. R. Groves of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Swan of Montreal, H. C. Howes, a member of the Philadelphia firm of Howes, Smith & Co.; Ernest Ricci, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Selden and their two children.

KEPT FROM MRS. LADENBURG.

Not Told of Her Husband's Death Until Relatives Were Summoned.

Mr. Ladenburg's home was at 13 East Thirty-eighth Street, a large and richly furnished mansion. His wife and their eleven-month-old child, a girl, were alone

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THESE TURKS ARE HEROES

Protected Miss Corinna Shattuck, an American, from a Mob—Minister Terrell Praises Them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—An angry mob made an attack, Jan. 1, on the American mission at Oorfa, an out-station of Aintab. Death or a worse fate might have overtaken the missionary there, Miss Corinna Shattuck, had it not been for the heroism of six Turkish officials. These men faced the mob, declaring that they would defend the American woman with their lives.

The mob paid little attention to them, and attempted to continue their attack, when the officials fired upon them, scattering them like sheep.

Minister Terrell declares that the names of these men should be known to the world, for they are heroes. He requested the representative of The United Press to cable their names to America, and it is accordingly done. They are Bezak Effendi, Said Effendi, Mustafa Effendi, Haszan Effendi, Issa Effendi, and Durak Effendi.

The Italian Consul at Zeitoun, the city which was lately surrendered to the Turks after having been held for months by the Armenians who captured it, has written here, describing the wretched condition of the people of Zeitoun. Many of them, he says, are naked and starving, and there is much sickness. Baron von Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, has started a subscription for the relief of the sufferers.

Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, who is now here, is eager to go to Zeitoun to help alleviate the distress of the inhabitants. It is probable, however, that her presence here will be necessary for some time, but through her aid will be sent to the Zeitounlis.

She has telegraphed inquiring whether Marash would be a good place to establish her base of supplies. Marash is only a short distance from Zeitoun, and is situated on the very borders of the roughest country of the Taurus.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Miss Clara Barton and the members of her Red Cross party are not going to Zeitoun, owing to the refusal of the Porte to grant them permission to do so.

HER DEATH CAUSED BY LOSING $6.

Mrs. Jaretzki Became Hysterical, Which Led to Heart Disease, and She Could Not Be Revived.

Dr. Robert H. Theyson was sitting in his office, 61 St. Mark's Place, at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, when there was a violent ringing of the door bell and the doctor's night bell simultaneously.

The servant opened the door, and a young man bounded into the office. His face was white and his eyes ablaze with excitement.

"Quick, doctor!" he cried. "Mother's dying!"

The doctor hastily prepared to go out, and as he did so, asked questions.

"My name is Jaretzki," the man said, "and I live with my mother at 222 Avenue C."

"What is the matter with your mother?" the doctor asked.

"She lost $6, and the shock is killing her," the distracted son cried.

When Dr. Theyson arrived at 222 Avenue C, he found the patient almost pulseless. She was foaming at the mouth and her hold on life was fast slipping away. All she could do was to groan: "I'm dying! I'm dying!"

Hypodermic injections administered to stimulate the action of the heart proved unavailing. The woman died within ten minutes after the doctor's arrival. Her name was Nellie Jaretzki. She lived on the ground floor of the tenement house which is between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets.

She appeared to have been strong, healthy, and, so far as could be learned, of sound mind, before she lost the money. The action of the heart, however, was not strong, and Dr. Theyson says she died of heart disease. The loss of the $6 probably increased the trouble of a life none too easy, and induced the shock which caused her death.

RIVAL CANDIDATES ALARMED

Gen. Carroll's Pleasure Trip to Washington Considered a Morton Move.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—These are dangerous times in which to make visits to the capital if one happens to be on the staff of a Governor who aspires to be a candidate for President. Gen. Howard Carroll of Gov. Morton's staff has come to the city for a trip of pleasure, and, incidentally, to renew acquaintance with those men in public affairs who have survived the storms since he was an active journalist.

It is to no purpose that he explains that his visit is one for recreation. The boomers for Reed, McKinley, and Allison, who "view with alarm" the appearance of any man from New-York who knows anything about politics, have discovered that Gen. Carroll's visit is really one of business; that he has come to apply his former useful acquaintance and experience in behalf of Gov. Morton to stimulate among Southern Republicans an interest in the candidacy of Gov. Morton that until now has remained undeveloped, and possibly might be cultivated for Gov. Morton to some advantage.

The few members of Congress who remember Gen. Carroll's prominence in the preliminary work of the campaigns of 1876, and 1880, are inclined to think that his arrival indicates a deeper intention on the part of Gov. Morton to strive for the nomination than has been shown in any previous demonstration—not excluding the melancholy dinner of last week—that has been made here in Morton's behalf.

For a Confederate Memorial Hall.

A certified check for $100,000 has been placed by Charles Broadway Rouss subject to the disposal of the Union of Confederate Veterans, whenever an equal amount shall have been contributed, for the founding of a memorial hall for the accumulation, preservation, and display of Confederate relics and documents.

Contributions to the founding of this memorial hall, in sums of $1 or more, will be received by William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank, at 191 Broadway, who will receipt for the same, and these receipts may be surrendered subsequently for certificates of membership in the organization, at a time and place which such receipts will specify. Moneys thus contributed will be subject to the order of the Union of Confederate Veterans.

Lithographic Artists Strike To-day.

The Executive Committee of the Lithographic Artists, who are going to strike to-day, met yesterday at 12 St. Mark's Place to make preparations for the strike and appoint sub-committees. The cities that will be mostly affected by the strike are New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Rochester, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Boston, Louisville, Philadelphia, and Toronto. Telegrams from branches of the Lithographic Artists' Association in most of these cities were received yesterday by the Executive Committee. The members of the committee say that the greatest fight will be to obtain recognition of the union, and when they secure that the enforcement of their other demands will be easy.

Funeral of Dr. Gerau, the Socialist.

The funeral of Dr. Franz Gerau, who gave the Socialists the ground upon which the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum was built, was held yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum. Speeches were made by Max Forker, Lucien Soniel, and other Socialists. The body was taken to Fresh Pond for cremation. About 1,500 Socialist workmen, with their union flags, followed the hearse for some distance.

M'KINLEY HAS THE LEAD

Strongest of the Republican Presidential Candidates.

ALL THE OTHERS AFRAID OF HIM

Actively Scheming and Plotting in All Parts of the Country to Undermine His Support.

FAVORITE-SON MOVEMENT AGAINST HIM

The "Napoleon of Protection" Seems, However, to be Adding to His List of Delegates Day by Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Many indications the last week have justified the impression that the opponents of William McKinley have come to regard him as the one candidate for President on the Republican ticket who is entirely too strong. Indeed, that conviction in the minds of the anti-McKinley men is really many months old. It will account for the energy and activity with which agents of other candidates have appeared in all parts of the country, led by men of skill in the preliminary work of conventions, to strengthen the lines of other candidates or to set up "favorite-son" candidates where there seemed to be a probability that McKinley would be the choice unless an interest in a local candidate could be stimulated.

In the East, excepting New-York, Pennsylvania, and perhaps New-Jersey, which has not yet been sounded satisfactorily, but where McKinley finds a leaning among the strong protectionists, Reed is pretty secure. But outside of New-York and Pennsylvania the East does not command enough votes in the convention to make Mr. Reed's chances promising. It is assumed generally that the Morton boom in New-York is to be a Reed boom before the fight shall be over, if Reed shall collect in other States enough strength in delegates to make it worth while to attempt to beat McKinley.

Notwithstanding the very chilly dinner by the New-York delegation in the name of Morton, at which every one was uncomfortable and entirely lacking in enthusiasm, the Morton cause is still regarded as one set up for convenience, and, perhaps, to keep a certain number of obstinate Republicans from running after the "Napoleon of Protection." It is so common for New-York to go to a National convention with a division that it will be noteworthy if the delegation shall be made solid for Morton, even as a compliment. If that compliment is at all likely to stand in the way of defeating McKinley, Morton will not receive it.

Very little concern has been felt as to the Quay boom, and the movement by twenty-five members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House to put Quay in the field as a formal candidate. The formality of it is like the Morton formalities. There are some Republicans in Pennsylvania who would prefer McKinley. Quay will not lend his name to any plan that will help McKinley. Like Platt, and like many other Republicans—chiefly, of course, those who have had experience with Presidents—Quay does not want an Ohio President.

There is an impression here, which may not be shared in New-York, that Ohio politicians have a habit, disliked even among professional politicians, of prevaricating—and then there is always, it is asserted, too much Ohio favoritism shown by Ohio Presidents. This town is full of traditions to illustrate this belief, brought down from the administrations of Hayes and Garfield.

One Pennsylvania Representative, Mr. Dalzell, has refused to sign the request to Quay to be a candidate. He gives as his reason his decision to support Reed. While the refusal of Mr. Dalzell seems to fly in the face of Mr. Quay, it may be right in the line Mr. Quay is walking himself. He does not expect to be nominated.

Quay does not propose to go before the country with his record as a manager and his later record, pronounced by a Republican member of the House from Ohio, to be that of a "Judas Iscariot." He appreciates too fully the disadvantages of having a record and a reputation to prejudice the good chances of the Republicans by his candidacy—and he is not opposed to Reed. While Quay and Platt and the other old leaders are somewhat doubtful about what their chances would be with an intellectual and headstrong President like Mr. Reed, they would rather take them with Reed than with McKinley, who is known to be a wabbly, feeble, and irresolute man; with Harrison, whose qualities Platt and Quay have sounded thoroughly, or with an unknown quantity like Allison, from whom it would be next to impossible to obtain a decision or action on any subject about which there might be more than one plausible opinion.

Every recent candidate thus far projected into the field has been introduced or encouraged by the opponents of McKinley.

According to Senator Thurston, Nebraska surely will send a delegation solid for McKinley. Ex-Senator Manderson left his Nebraska home a short time ago without a thought of the Presidency in his head. He arrived in Washington as destitute of Presidential ambition as Mr. Thurston, or Mr. Mercer, or any other of the Nebraska men in Congress, but a day or two after his arrival here he announced that he would be in the race. Mr. Manderson is an Ohio man, which would not indicate that the McKinley men had favored his ambition nor that the New-York men had advised it. However it came about, the candidacy of "a favorite son" in Nebraska pleased the Reed men.

To get any delegates for Manderson will be difficult, it is admitted by his friends, but the fact that Thurston and the railroad interests of the State indicate McKinley as their choice, justifies the assumption that those corporations regard McKinley as a man much more likely to be useful to the railroads than Mr. Reed would be.

If there was any strong line of Reed men in Illinois, short work would be made of the Cullom boom. The fact that there is a very strong McKinley sentiment among the Illinois Republicans, and that the patronage to the Cullom boom is sometimes as amusing as that extended to the Morton boom in New-York, lends probability to the suggestion that Cullom is running simply to keep the State from taking up the wrong man.

Not in Illinois, nor in Wisconsin, nor in any other State neighboring on Iowa, is there any blazing enthusiasm for Allison. It is rather expected that the Allison performance will be a repetition of Allison performances hitherto. Iowa will shout for him a few times. Its votes will be cast for him as they repeatedly have been, and then Iowa cheerfully will help to nominate some one else.

McKinley has the advantage just now, being in retirement. Reed, Allison, and Cullom are here, in daily view of all observers. Reed must stand the brunt of the observation of the House and of the newspapers, which have taken to watching him and the House to see how the "Czar" and his subjects are getting along. Reed appears to be getting along about as usual, although some very keen observers fancy they discover a degree of anxiety about him, a tendency to seclusion and reflection, and a weakness, not to say affability, toward the humblest member, which would have been strange when he was Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress. Most of the change discovered is in the imagination of the discoverers. Cullom attracts no more and no less attention than he formerly did. Allison displays no more boldness nor dash than he has at any time since he became an industrious and painstaking member of the Senate, and took to treading with that softness that led Mr. Ingalls to say that he would make less noise treading on a tin roof in his nailed boots than a tomcat would make on a Moquette carpet.

Davis, the Minnesota "favorite son," has made his Monroe doctrine speech and remains as he was, the Morton of Minnesota, with the State preferring McKinley. Reed may pick up some of the delegation from that State, but he will have to fight hard for his votes.

As the elections of delegates have begun and are going on from day to day, it is apparent that the fate of several of the candidates will be settled long before the meeting of the St. Louis Convention. McKinley will have to go into the convention with a clear majority of committed delegates to scare off Reed before the contest shall begin at St. Louis. As long as the opposition to McKinley shall not amount plainly to a majority of the convention, the States and the candidates that stand for aversion to Ohio Presidents will be hopeful of making a combination to defeat McKinley.

Some close figuring is being indulged in by the silver Republicans to scare the other Republicans who are sure that the next President will be a Republican, even if the Electoral College shall not return a majority of the electoral votes for any candidate. But a calculation that puts down twenty-two States as sure to vote for a Republican candidate, eleven as certain to vote for a silver candidate, and eleven for a Democratic candidate, with Maryland left out, because the delegation from that State will be a tie, and so deprive the State of any vote on President in the House, is presuming too strongly upon the lack of Republicanism in the present delegations from the silver States.

If the Republicans in the next session of the Fifty-fourth Congress should lack only one vote to elect a Republican, there is not much doubt that it would be obtained. If the President shall not be elected in the field in 1896, the Republicans surely will elect him in the House.

WEYLER RULES LIKE A DESPOT

Cubans Shot and Sent Prisoners to the Isle of Pines—A Rigid Press Censorship.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Gen. Weyler has ordered the military commanders to make fuller reports in case of arrests of political prisoners. It is given out that he has ordered a number of prisoners released owing to lack of evidence. Numerous arrests, however, continue in all parts of the island.

Fifty prisoners were sent to the Isle of Pines last week. The number of men presenting themselves claiming amnesty is much less since Weyler's arrival.

It is generally understood that Campos's offers of amnesty to all who lay down their arms no longer hold good.

An American planter from Santa Clara says that Cubans presenting themselves in the vicinity of his estate are "shot and no questions asked about interment next morning."

The press censorship has been removed in name only. American dispatches filed at the cable office are taken to the palace and edited before being sent out. The correspondents are unable to learn what parts, if any, are stricken out.

Brief cables referring to the Senate discussion have produced editorials bitter against the United States.

DYNAMITE WARFARE IN HAVANA.

Reported Demonstration by the Cuban Revolutionary Committee.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 23.—Private letters received in this city this morning by the steamer Whitney report that a dynamite bomb was exploded at or near the Henry Clay cigar factory, in Havana, yesterday morning. It is supposed that the explosion was ordered by the Cuban Revolutionary Committee in that city.

It is reported that eight to ten of the Cuban sympathizers imprisoned in the Cabanas and Moro Castle are murdered every night by order of Gen. Weyler, and, in order to stop this bloody work, the Revolutionary Committee in the City of Havana has issued a manifesto stating that if it shall be continued they will blow up the city with dynamite.

The Rumor of Maceo's Death.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that no official confirmation has been received of the report of the death of Antonio Maceo, the second in command of the rebel forces. The rumor of his death was based on the finding of a saddle bearing his initials after the fight of Caminito.

REAL ESTATE AGENT'S SUICIDE

Thomas Johnson Kills Himself in His Office.

Thomas Johnson, fifty-five years old, who lived with his family on the first floor of the flat house at 211 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and had a real estate office at 148 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, killed himself at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

Mr. Johnson's office was in one-half of a small tobacco and stationery store, kept by James Link. The little office was about twelve feet long and six feet wide. It was lighted through one of the front windows, on which a sign was painted that said Mr. Johnson dealt in real estate, was a notary public, and managed estates.

Link, who lives in a room in the rear, heard the shot. He broke in Johnson's door, saw what had happened, and went for a policeman. A call for an ambulance was at once sent in.

Johnson was still alive, though unconscious, when first found, but he died before the ambulance arrived. The body was removed to his home about noon, after a permit had been obtained from the Coroner.

Johnson left a wife and three children, a grown son and daughter, and one younger son. His friends said that he had been running behind in business lately, and had appeared for several days to be discouraged and distracted. They thought that he was temporarily insane.

"The Lady Slavey" a Money Maker.

Messrs. Canary & Lederer state that the receipts at the Casino Washington's Birthday were greater than ever before in the history of the building. The matinée receipts were $300 more than those at the biggest "Erminie" matinée, while the night receipts were nearly $200 more than had ever been taken in before.

All this was due to the fact that a number of extra chairs have been added to the back of the orchestra. The receipts for the first three weeks of "The Lady Slavey" have been one-third larger than those for the first three weeks of "Erminie," which was the greatest previous success of the theatre.

Ex-President Harrison Attends Church

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison went to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, and afterward called on Mrs. Dimmock.

The rest of the day he spent at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Russia for Corea's Freedom.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that Russia has no intention of acquiring Corea, but that she regards it to be her right and duty to guarantee the freedom of that country.

Forty-Five Excise Arrests.

There were forty-five excise arrests made yesterday. There were twenty-seven arrests last Sunday.

"But Ay We'll Taste the Barley Bree," Scotland's most famous whiskey, TRAIN'S R. O. B.Glenlivet. H. B. KIRK & CO., sole agents.—Adv

SEVEN KILLED AT A FIRE

James R. Armiger's House in Baltimore Was a Death Trap.

HE AND HIS DAUGHTER AMONG VICTIMS

His Son-in-Law, Harold Manuel, a Banker of This City, and a Child Also Dead.

MISSES ARMIGER SAVED THEMSELVES

Manuel Was Trying to Save Little Richard Riley—A Servant's Fatal Leap—Fireman's Daring Rescue.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Seven persons lost their lives this morning in a fire which destroyed the residence of James R. Armiger, one of the best-known citizens of Baltimore, who lived at 1,806 North Charles Street.

The Dead.

The dead are:

ARMINGER, JAMES R., fifty-five years old.
CHAMBLIN, JAMES, three years old.
CHAMBLIN, Mrs. MARIAN, thirty years old; daughter of Mr. Arminger.
MANUEL, HAROLD, fifty years old, 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, New-York City.
RILEY, MARIAN, two and a half years old.
RILEY, RICHARD, four years old.
RILEY, WILLIAM B., Mr. Arminger's son-in-law, thirty-eight years old.

The fire was discovered shortly after 8 o'clock. A large crowd was before the burning building almost in a moment, and, looking up at the windows, the hundreds who were congregated below saw the occupants of the house, aroused from their slumbers, appear one after the other at the windows in their night robes.

Louis Whiting, a colored servant who was employed next door to the Armiger residence, first discovered the flames, and gaining an entrance over the rear fence, he dashed through the building, arousing the inmates, most of whom were still in their beds.

Hemmed in by Flames.

But, quick as was his action, the flames were more rapid, and egress by the staircases were shut off before half of the sixteen occupants of the dwelling had left their rooms. With all possibility of escape by the stairs cut off, owing to the flames and smoke, which then filled the passageways, Mr. Armiger and other members of his family rushed to the windows.

The servants on the fourth floor rushed down stairs, but could get no lower than the second story, where they were driven into the sleeping rooms of the other inmates of the house. With closed doors behind them to keep out the flames and smoke, the servants, too, rushed to the windows, crying piteously for help.

Two maidservants who were in the kitchen when the fire was discovered, escaped by the rear door. There were then penned up in the building, thirteen persons crying or shrieking for assistance.

Crowd Interfered with Rescuers.

As soon as the Fire Department arrived nets were stretched beneath the windows, and the firemen called to the terror-stricken persons at the windows to jump. The crowd in the street, not realizing the extent of the fire and smoke within the house, yelled "Don't jump!"

The bewildered inmates held back, and some of them disappeared from the windows. Apparently they went back for clothing, or perhaps, for some treasured valuable possession. It was a fatal move, and in most instances cost a life.

Policemen Carlos and Crowe, in an attempt to rescue those whose lives were in danger, broke in the front door. It was a mistake, for it only gave the fire, which had begun in the basement, the draught it needed, and it roared through the hallways and up the stairs with greater fierceness.

The policemen could not reach the imperiled people, for the stairs were then in a mass of flames, and the smoke was blinding.

The firemen had by this time thrown up ladders in the front of the house, and District Chief McAfee climbed up to the second-story window, where Mrs. Armiger was crying for help. The ladder did not quite reach the window, and there was the wildest excitement among the spectators as McAfee stood on the upper round of the ladder and grasped the window sill for support.

Daring Rescue of Mrs. Armiger.

He encouraged Mrs. Armiger to swing herself out of the window. As the Chief grasped her with one arm he steadied himself with the other, and had taken one step down the ladder when it slipped, and McAfee, with the woman on one arm and with the other holding to the window frame, dangled in the air.

A cry of horror went up from the crowd as it saw the peril of the daring fireman and his human burden. Fortunately for them, McAfee caught the top round of the ladder on his toe, and, pulling it back into place, released his hold upon the window and quickly descended with the woman to the sidewalk. A great cheer went up as rescued and rescuer reached the ground.

A New-York Man's Death.

Meantime the smoke poured from the open windows, and the crowd around the building had increased. At one of the third-story windows appeared the face of a man wearing a look of agony. He raised the window and, reaching out his hands, shouted to the multitude below. It sent him back an encouraging shout, and a moment later, before a ladder could be run up, he disappeared.

When the firemen reached the window the body of the man was found lying beneath it. He was Horace Manuel, a New-York stock broker and banker. In his arms was little Richard Riley, a grandson of Mr. Armiger, also dead.

Alice J. Williams, one of the colored servants, suddenly appeared at one of the fourth-story windows, shrieking like mad. She raised the window and leaned far out over the pavement.

"Don't jump! Don't jump!" yelled a hundred voices. She stepped back, wringing her hands. Then she leaned out again and appeared to be trying to call something to those below. Again the cry went up, "Don't jump!"

A Servant's Fatal Leap.

The terrorized woman drew half back in the window, and with an awful shriek launched herself out in the air. Down she shot, her body turning over several times, and struck the marble steps of the residence. The crowd stood transfixed with horror as the woman's body rebounded and rolled to the pavement. For a moment no one moved. Then a man rushed forward, followed by a score. The woman was moaning pitifully. She was carried to Dr. Batchelor's office, opposite, and then to the City Hospital. She will die.

Another colored servant, Mary White, was rescued from a window by the firemen in a semi-conscious condition.

Misses Armiger Saved Themselves.

While these scenes of excitement and bravery were being enacted in the front of the burning residence, other acts of bravery were being performed in the rear.

Mr. Armiger's two daughters, Virginia, twenty-five years old, and Eleanor, fourteen years old, occupied the second story back room. With the greatest presence of mind, Miss Virginia, assisted by her young sister, made a rope of their bed linen, and with this Eleanor was lowered to the ground.

Fearing to trust her weight upon the slender cord, Miss Virginia dashed back to the bed, grasped the mattress, and pushed it through the window to the ground, twenty feet below. She then jumped and landed thereon, uninjured, with the exception of a slight shock.

Mrs. Riley's Narrow Escape.

The only other person of the thirteen who were in the ill-fated house to be rescued, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Armiger, Mrs. Letitia Riley. She was carried down a ladder by the firemen, having been overcome by the smoke.

When the fire had been gotten under control and the firemen made a search of the ruined residence, Mr. Armiger was found in the hallway. When Whiting dashed upstairs with the alarm of fire, Mr. Armiger left his wife in the care of the colored man and went upstairs to awaken the other inmates of the house. He had been overcome by the smoke and flames, and breathed his last as he was being carried into the open air.

William B. Riley, a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Armiger, was found dead near by. He, with his wife and two children, had been seen at the third-story window, and Mrs. Riley had been taken out by the firemen. But before the rescuers could return to the window Mr. Riley, with his two children clasped in his arms, succumbed to the smoke and flames. Their bodies were removed to Dr. Batchelor's. On the floor above were found the bodies of Mrs. Marion Chamblin, a widowed daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Armiger, and her three-year-old child, James. The last person to be found in the wrecked building was Horace Manuel, a guest, who arrived from New-York City last Thursday. He was a member of the brokerage firm of Turner & Manuel of 35 Wall Street, New-York City, and lived at 340 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. Armiger a Jeweler.

Mr. Armiger was a native Baltimorean, of the highest standing in business circles. He was an importer of diamonds and fine jewelry, and did a big business in this city and throughout the Southern States. For thirty years he had been one of the best-known merchants of the city. Mr. Riley died from burns and suffocation.

The house was completely gutted. In the dining room and pantry, what was once the family silver is now a blackened and misshapen mass of molten metal, looking more like ingots of drip metal than the chased and carved plate it formerly was. Spoons, knives, forks, and dishes that were once the triumph of the silversmith's skill are run together in inseparable confusion. The monetary loss is estimated at $25,000.

Coroner Alexander Hill impaneled a jury of inquest, which viewed the bodies, and to-night gave a verdict to the effect that the fire was caused by a badly constructed hot-air pipe, eulogizing the Fire Department for prompt service, and giving especial credit to District Chief McAfee, who saved the life of Mrs. Armiger.

Horace Manuel, who was burned to death in Baltimore yesterday, was a native of Utica, N. Y. He was sixty years old. He was for over twenty years one of the Vestrymen of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. He leaves two daughters. One is Miss Evelyn Manuel and the other the wife of Adrian H. Muller.

LI HUNG CHANG COMING TO AMERICA

The Famous Chinese Statesman to Visit This Country in the Course of This Summer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Li Hung Chang is coming to the United States.

When it was announced a few days ago that the famous Chinese statesman, and for many years Viceroy, had been appointed to represent the Emperor at the coronation of the Czar and Czarina of Russia at Moscow in May, John W. Foster of this city, who was associated with Li as counsel in the peace negotiations with Japan last Summer, invited him to visit the United States en route to Russia.

Mr. Foster has received a cablegram from Li acknowledging the receipt of the invitation, and stating that he had decided to return to China from Russia by way of Europe and the United States.

No date is fixed for his coming, but a visit to this country may be expected from the distinguished Chinaman some time this Summer.

DEATH OF JUDGE HENRY REED

Came from Philadelphia to Have the Operation of Trephining the Skull Performed.

Judge Henry Reed of Philadelphia, who came to New-York for treatment, died in the New-York Hospital yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, after an operation.

Judge Reed was accompanied to this city by his wife. W. M. Wiltbank, a friend of the family, came from Philadelphia last evening to make arrangements for the removal of the body.

The operation was that of trephining the skull, a clot of blood having formed on the brain. Judge Reed was very weak, having been ill for some time, and was not strong enough to stand the ordeal.

Judge Reed had been ill since February, 1895, almost continuously. He was appointed a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia about eight years ago. He was forty-eight years old.

HUNTER GIVES UP THE CONTEST

Kentucky Republicans Free to Vote for Some Other Man for Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 23.—Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, Republican nominee for United States Senator, has withdrawn from the contest in the Legislature.

He yesterday made a proposition to the four Republican legislators who had refused to support him, that if they would give him unqualified support for one week he would agree to the substitution of a new candidate, in case he should not win in that time.

This proposition was declined by Senator Rummaus, who represented the bolters.

GEORGE DAVIS DEAD IN WILMINGTON

He Was Attorney General and a Senator of the Confederacy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 23.—George Davis died this morning. He was seventy-six years old. He once represented North Carolina in the Confederate Senate and was also Attorney General of the Confederate States.

He was one of the most prominent lawyers of the State, famed for his oratory, and was universally beloved.

Run Down by a Trolley Car.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 23.—Jacob Goos and his wife of Duffield Avenue, Jersey City, were returning from a drive in a buggy along the Newark plank road last evening, when they were overtaken by a trolley car.

The buggy was wrecked. Mrs. Goos received a few trivial bruises and Mr. Goos had his scalp cut.

Death of Lucy Jennings Renshaw.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Lucy Jennings Renshaw, wife of Alfred H. Renshaw and daughter of the late Commodore Cicero Price, died at Troy this morning. She was a sister of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Hammersley, whose maiden name was Lilian Price.

Secretary Carlisle in the City.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He will attend the dinner to be given in his honor by C. C. Baldwin at the Metropolitan Club to-night.

Mr. Carlisle said that he was here on public business.

J. L. KERNOCHAN BEATEN

Attacked by Firemen Who Objected to His Prize French Bulldog.

A LIVELY FIGHT ON A TRAIN

The Clubman Overcome by Superior Numbers and Very Roughly Handled.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I. Feb. 23.—James L. Kernochan's second prize French bulldog was the innocent cause of a fight early this morning between his owner and a gang of drunken firemen, who were returning to Far Rockaway, after having taken part in the Washington's Birthday parades in New-York and Brooklyn.

The trouble occurred on the train of the Long Island Railroad which left Long Island City at midnight for Hempstead, Jamaica, and Far Rockaway. On board were a number of the firemen, most of whom had been drinking, and some of whom were ugly.

On the same train was Mr. Kernochan and several other members of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, who had been to the Dog Show in New-York, and were returning to Hempstead.

Many of their dogs had won prizes, and were in charge of Mr. Kernochan's grooms, who, with their employer, were sitting in the smoking car.

Chief among the dogs was Mr. Kernochan's Margot, who had won second prize in the French bulldog class at Madison Square Garden. Margot occupied a seat beside Mr. Kernochan.

Some of the firemen did not like French bulldogs, and began to make uncomplimentary remarks about the appearance of the animal. They even took exception to the good taste of the judges who had awarded Mr. Kernochan's dog even a second prize.

Mr. Kernochan paid no attention to these remarks. Encouraged by his silence, one of the firemen forced himself into Mr. Kernochan's seat, and knocked the dog from the seat to the floor.

Not satisfied with abusing the dog, he turned his attention to the dog's owner, and made a few insulting remarks about Mr. Kernochan.

Mr. Kernochan still refused to argue the matter, and the fireman changed from verbal to active agression, and began to ill treat the dog. Thinking to end the matter, Mr. Kernochan gave the animal to one of his grooms.

This made no difference to the drunken fireman, and Mr. Kernochan changed his plan of campaign. He told the fireman to mind his own business.

Trouble then began in earnest. Both men were getting angry. The fireman suddenly struck Mr. Kernochan a terrific blow over the eye, and followed it by one on the mouth.

Mr. Kernochan grappled with him, and the two men mingled in the liveliest kind of a fight in the car aisle. Mr. Kernochan began to get the better of the fireman, and had managed to give him a fairly satisfactory thrashing, when two of the other firemen decided to take a hand.

The reinforcements proved too much for the dog owner, and he was knocked down on the floor of the car. The firemen kicked him in the back, chest, and ribs, and in the pauses punched him in the face.

At this point reinforcements reached Mr. Kernochan. His foreman and grooms, Harry T. Hewett, Thomas Gibson, John Hastings, Daniel Jun

DISEASE-BREEDING HOMES

A List of Foul Rear Tenements in New-York City.

SHELTERS FOR THE CRIMINAL CLASSES

Most of These Houses Owned by People of Moderate Means, Not the Rich.

ONE-THIRD THE PROPERTY OF WOMEN

Over 50,000 Men, Women, and Children Live in About 2,500 of These Buildings—Relief Plans.

In the midst of the general denunciation of those deadly pests of New-York, the rear tenements, the cry is heard: "They belong to the rich, who are thus taking advantage of the poor, and who will be able to prevent the Legislature and the Board of Health from wiping this foul and disease-breeding class of dwellings out of existence."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been at the pains of making careful inquiries, and it finds that the tenements and the rear tenements in this city are very largely, almost entirely, owned by the people of moderate means in the "middle classes" of the community. In London it is far different. There the Duke of Bedford, for instance, owns a large part of London, and other noblemen and gentry hold the titles to the vast bulk of the squalid quarters of the poorest classes and the outcasts and dregs of society.

One-half of the rear tenements of New-York are owned by individuals, both men and women, who themselves live in their miserable premises. A large proportion, probably one-third, of these places, singularly enough, are owned by women. Probably this fact was not known to Mrs. Lucy Bainbridge of the City Mission and Tract Society when she recently denounced the rear tenements unsparingly through the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Had she been in possession of this knowledge she might have found an even more inspiring text for her scathing remarks.

In a comparatively few cases, the owners of this class of houses live outside of New-York. Most of the outside holders are single or married women whose fathers or husbands once lived here.

The rear tenements have been denounced by the Board of Health and the Tenement House Commission as being exceedingly uncleanly and unhealthful. The statistics collected by the Tenement House Commission show the vast majority of them to be the regular slaughter houses for children. The little innocents die in these dark, damp, unwholesome dens at a terrible rate.

For over ten years the law has forbidden the building of a rear tenement in New-York. The problem is how to get rid of them. They are a constant menace to the health of the community. Besides, they afford a shelter, shelter from the police, to the lowest criminal classes. They are fertile sources of vice through the influence of the most degraded domestic relations. Children are here reared amid disease, dirt, and crime.

One plan of relief is to have the Legislature authorize the city to spend $6,000,000 a year in condemning and tearing down the rear tenements. Another plan, which is being considered by the local health authorities, is to condemn the rear tenements as unsafe to life, without recourse to legislative action. The Health Board has power to order a tenement vacated. If the courts confirm this power in such a way as to make the vacation permanent, the owners of the rear tenement, it is believed, will tear down the obnoxious and dangerous buildings, as of no further use or profit.

The rear tenements are held exclusively for investment. Except in rare instances, the owner of the front tenement is the owner of the tenement in the rear. In some instances, there are as many as three, four, or even five, rear tenements in one common yard.

Over 50,000 persons live in New-York's rear tenements. There are about 2,500 of these buildings. Almost as many are above Fourteenth Street as below that thoroughfare. Above Fourteenth Street they are clustered thick in the negro quarter on the west side. There are few tenements above Fifty-ninth Street.

Following is a partial list of the rear tenements of New-York, arranged by streets. The table gives the street number of each rear tenement, the name of the owner, and the number of individual occupants, men, women, and children:

ALLEN STREET.

Street Number.	Owner.	Number of Occupants.
24	Joseph Rutz	37
48	Harris Kanzer	49
52	Gabriel Goldschmidt	49
74	Jessie Folsom	59
75	Edward H. Carpenter	67
77	Edward H. Carpenter	62
82	Gustav K. Haas	89
83	Hyman Harris	118
118	Jacob Cohen	120
120	Jacob Cohen	167
167	George W. Batterson	169
169	John Thomas	171
171	Rosina Scharff	197
197	Greenberg & Munter	199
199	Greenberg & Munter	

ATTORNEY STREET.

31	Louis Lees	41
33	Louis Lees	37
39	John Shipsci	97
91	Thomas G. Veitch	151
151	Mary Maxham	153
153	Mary Maxham	165
165	Solomon Feiner	164
164	Asch Reinhardt	173
173	Israel Heyman	

BAYARD STREET.

53	Joseph Rutz	36
59	S. Weeks	42
69	Abraham Arsan	38
64	John Day	28
66	Sol. Bernstein	57
70	Gordon & Levy	43
100	Giovanni Lorde	16
102	Emily Keough	46
104	Charles H. Wilkin	44
106	Louis Silverstine	

BAXTER STREET.

14	Isidor Abraham	31
14	Isidor Abraham	26
14	Isidor Abraham	21
16	S. Williams	28
24	William Fischer	78
36	A. Cunio	46
38½	A Cunio	18
38	Jacob Kissell	16
40	Jacob Kissell	46
44	Thomas McNulty	36
44	Thomas McNulty	84
76	Frank O'Neill	32
79	Alexander Patton	14
83	Thomas White	47
85	Thomas White	35
90	Emily Keough	37
92	Emily Keough	47
98	Emily Keough	47
94	Emily Keough	41
119	Andrew Pagnano	33
121	H. W. Schreder	30
137	John Carey	35
153	John Dora	47

BANK STREET.

61	B. T. Burnham	14
71	Charles Buxton	10
79	B. T. Burnham	12

BARROW STREET.

74	Daniel Birdsall	6
80	Samuel Wyant	12

BATAVIA STREET.

5	George Hardy	46
5	George Hardy	36

BEACH STREET.

38	Thomas Lenane	20
40	Thomas Lenane	21

BETHUNE STREET.

27	Andrew Soubirous	8
53	John Budd	8
53	John Budd	10
55	John Budd	12

BOWERY.

219	Jacob Bookman	84

BROOME STREET.

Street Number.	Owner.	Number of Occupants.
113	G. G. Hallock	19
122	George Cook	14
126	B. Wolbarst	26
149	Mrs. Emma Sterns	17
151	George Weitz	17
155	John P. Kock	18
202	Frank O'Callahan	14
204	Louis Welsch	19
206	Mrs. Rose Sabriski	51

CLINTON STREET.

19	Catharine Vogel	43
21	Thomas Rothman	24
23	Jacob Laschen	39
16	Morris Greenberg	41
18	David Breakes	38
20	Henry Dauneberg	41
22	Charles Schwartz	42
24	Charles Schwartz	43
48	George Kinney	20
50	John Pfeiffer	40
117	L. J. Schultz	30
121	Louis Lees	17
127	Mrs. Samuel Richard	86
125	Mrs. M. Cruse	34
127	Mrs. Samuel Richard	36
151	Isaac Wilner	23
153	Meyer Cohen	24
155	Mrs. Sarah Shaw	10
171	David Solomon	41
181	Joseph Adler	37
183	Mrs. Rachel Garlanclick	32
185	Simon Weinhandler	42

CLINTON PLACE.

120	William Rubino	17
120	William Rubino	11
120	William Rubino	14
122	William Rubino	17
126	S. V. R. Cruger (19,) (17,) (16,)	32
130	S. V. R. Cruger	46

CANAL STREET.

65	Joseph Rutz	51
214	Edward B. Lane	64
214	Edward B. Lane	18

COLUMBIA STREET.

30	Edward Fitzpatrick	18
63	Adolphus Ottenberg	35
83	Max S. Meyer	28
85	Morris Stern	36
87	Charles Buerman	18
89	August Buerman	15
90	Levi Stern	13
91	Charles Buerman	16
92	Charles A. Seaman	24
96	Joseph Kuzler	18
98	Abram Schulder	17
100	Max Weisenbaum	27
125	Mendel Joachim	35
130	Barbara Flettner	13

CHRISTOPHER STREET.

49	Richard Jordan	20
116	John Buckley	7
117	B. T. Burnham	12
121	Dimick Estate	14
123	Dimick Estate	10

CANNON STREET.

39	James Fitzsimmons	16
51	George Kennenbley	14
51	George Kennenbley	21
57	W. Cruikshank	10
73	Isaac Rosenbaum	14
84	William B. Foster	30
86	George Hahn	17
97	Thomas M. Fanning	13
99	Thomas M. Fanning	17
101	Bertha Lowenberg	31
120	Elice Mahr	82

CENTRE STREET.

64	Charles Herts	52

CHRYSTIE STREET.

5	Peter Rettig	37
7	Edmund Grimm	82
22	Joseph Rutz	29
26	John Maesel	57
28	Jacob Geisenheimer	63
29	Rose Sabrinsky	67
37	George McCabe	47
38	John Hoghan	47
40	Henry Garnett	58
52	John Brodsky	33
54	William Carpenter	48
75	Henry Kinsing	76
82	William Flanagan	27
84	Edward Glouber	34
86	Salvini Romolo	58
90	George Schrady	61
112	Louis Arnhelm	14
132	Samuel Feiner	45
136	Mary Simon	45
138	Samuel Feln	53
143	Thomas P. Wentworth	58
143	Thomas P. Wentworth	16
145	Thomas P. Wentworth	20
147	Thomas P. Wentworth	31
157	H. D. Most	17
157	H. D. Most	13
161	Charles Van Hoff	12
165	Henry Schumacher	15
182	Abraham Jacobs	42
183	H. N. Markt	21
185	Hattie Mothner	13
198	George Hollweck	17

CITY HALL PLACE.

15	William Schultz	17
17	Frank McHugh	31
19	William C. Carpenter	41
24	John Gilmartin	46
34	Anne Duane	41

CHERRY STREET.

14	Bridget Weir	26
16	Bridget Weir	38
18	Daniel Cunningham	32
19	John Healy	34
20	Anne C. Divver	39
20	Anne C. Divver	4
20	Anne C. Divver	5
21	John Healy	16
21	John Healy	46
22	William Murphy	30
26	George Vanderpool	39
26	George Vanderpool	32
32	Bernard Golding	31
32	Bernard Golding	37
32	Bernard Golding	32
33	George Hallock	26
34	Bernard Golding	7
34	Bernard Golding	41
34	Bernard Golding	38
36	Bernard Golding	37
36	Bernard Golding	41
36	Bernard Golding	39
36	Bernard Golding	58
36	Bernard Golding	31
37	Lewis Goldstein	40
38	Bernard Golding	28
38	Bernard Golding	46
38	Bernard Golding	41
38	Bernard Golding	38
134	Thomas Connery	31
140	Benjamin F. Trumpy	59
142	Nicholas Schroder	96
144	Mrs. Sarah M. Walker	39
146	Mrs. Patrick Garaghty	65
148	Mrs. Mary Black	67
150	Joseph Butterweiser	18
240	Edward Hatch	27
242	Edward Hatch	55
244	George Armstrong	100
362	Harris Mandelbaum	98
404	William Miles	20
430	Mrs. Alice McArdle	32
444	John Conte	21
446	Mrs. Alice McArdle	26
450	Mrs. Mary Sandy	20

CLARKSON STREET.

20	Sarah Kennv	10
35	Trinity Church	14
37	Trinity Church	18
39	Lawrence Carney	20
41	Trinity Church	18

CATHARINE STREET.

88	Lewis Butterweiser	24
90	Charles Van Tassell	26

CROSBY STREET.

9	W. H. Weston	44
11	W. B. Taylor	43
15	Mary E. Ray	38
37	Mary E. Ray	30
55	W. G. Hooper	40
57	Thomas F. Carhart	7
59	Elbert Bailey	23
59	Ebert Bailey	28
95	J. W. Dimick	41
135	Peter Jordan	

CORNELIA STREET.

11	William Horan	30
13	Sheppard Knapp	10
15	George Forster	40
21	George Forster	8
28	John N. Biggio	31
30	John Kuecker	10
32	George Forster	20

CHARLTON STREET.

64	Miss Dannon	11
72	Richard Davis	10
80	Roe & Cuddleback	18
98	Roe & Cuddleback	19
113	George Fancher	15

CLARK STREET.

7	John Quinn	15
16	Gertrude Bauer	12
25	Peter Johnson	7

DOMINICK STREET.

5	Nathan Edsall	12
10	Gutlep Haudt	25
12	Clemmens Forbes	19
13	Mrs. P. J. Trusdell	11

DELANCEY STREET.

13	Martin Grossman	11
45	Tobias Silverstein	33
89	Joseph Schweitzer	15
89	G. G. Hallock	43
93	Mrs. Finck	15
126	Theodore Harris	33
140	Edward Grimm	34
153	Harris Kennell	43
155	Guiseau & Drake	20
157	Max Leventhal	15
174	Leo Phiffer	40
192	Louis Heyman	42
207	S. Philips	28
240	N. Schancupp	13
270	Barney Isaacs	41
272	Barney Isaacs	45
335	Henry Welhem	84

DIVISION STREET.

52	Albert Stevens	7
174	Joseph Clark	33
282	Israel Ziskind	42

A Course

Of medicine for purifying the blood and building up the system is needed now. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give strength of nerve, mind, and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

DOWNING STREET.

Street Number.	Owner.	Number of Occupants.
16	P. N. Cram	30
18	Emily Strassburg	30

EAST HOUSTON STREET.

96	F. Krutina	50
98	F. Krutina	50
180	John Fonhoff	15
184	A. M. Hoff	27
242	S. V. R. Cruger	58
252	M. G. Philips	25
254	Christian Schmidt	15
258	Joseph Brull	21
260	George E. Folson	14
262	Louis Coleman	9
177	Thomas M. Fanning	33
141	Carl Frank	51
211	Col. S. V. R. Cruger	12
223	John Rasp	42
253	Benjamin F. Murphy	45
283	Frank Boslet	41
271	Henry Friedman	45
309	Frederick Ayers	38
310	Henry Schumacher	28
311	F. Ayers	40
312	Moses Zimmerman	42
325	The Roosevelt Hospital	
371	Kattie Fleischman	36
391	Ernest Melching	19
451	Nathan Napping	43
453	Nathan Napping	50

EAST BROADWAY.

39	Abram Blestett	44

ELDRIDGE STREET.

18	Michael Collins	47
36	Isaac Natheison	49
41	Charles Muller	32
53	Meyer Solomon	59
71	Max Goetz	93
77	Sam Goldberg	49
78	Charles Brein	44
79	Morris Goldberg	48
80	Joseph Wiltner	53
81	Henry Zunder	17
84	Bernard Diekman	57
111	Jacob Gruber	38
113	Louis Baraginsky	53
135	Theodore Goetz	36
137	E. Lohrman	14
139	Matilda Reinemann	15
141	Solomon Cohen	45
167	Peter Wolf	44
169	Louis Baum	44
179	Elizabeth Ruhl	45
199	Henry Zabilley	18
203	Juliana Dahin	61
204	Jacob Appleby estate	11
205	Carl Witzel	44
206	Jacob Appleby estate	14

ESSEX STREET.

9	Max Cohn	65
10	James Smith	41
10	James Smith	43
12	Herman Hastolb	57
14	Goldberg & Cohen	61
31	Mary McCaffery	49
33	August Freechman	29
36	Pincus Lowenfelt	54
38	Abraham Blestett	54
40	Wm. Brill	43
43	Mary O'Neill	29
44	Rachel Isaacs	63
46	Jacob Abeles	59
68	John C. Fries	29
80	Jos. Schweitzer	33
86	Edw. J. Griffiths	18
92	Jacob Lieb	41
94	Jacob Lieb	39
104	Wendell Levine	37
108	Hermann Bumbach	37
110½	Louis Stoiber	49
120	Charles Pache	10
138	Benj. Nauss	60
140	George Agne	57
144	Charles Rosenbaum	42
146	Hyman Fisher	53
148	G. W. Fanning	53
152	W. Scott Jarvis	37
161	Max Jochinsky	27
164	Mary Miller	55
167	Kahn Brothers	16
171	Henry Schomacher	14
172	Morris Washburne	26
175	B. E. Winham	39
173	Mary Froumuller	34

ELM STREET.

208	Mrs. Thomas Carhart	39

ELIZABETH STREET.

8	George W. Weeks	9
8	George W. Weeks	18
11	John Regan	31
79	William Flanagan	49
91	Peter Conway	53
93	Mary C. Van Ranz	10
125	Henry Sierichs	13
150	Barclay estate	18
151	Roberts estate	18
153	Catharine Aste	15
159	Henry Sierichs	30
161	Elizabeth Quinn	37
163	W. B. Taylor	37
165	E. D. Ogilbly	16
167	Peter J. Lavelle	29
189	L. J. Pooler	28
190	Landauer Kalm	47
192	W. E. Clark	36
193	Anthony Cardone	35
195	Mary A. Willis	33
196	B. J. McCann	26
197	Mary A. Willis	34
198	August Prentice	29
200	August Prentice	31
202	August Prentice	31
228	W. H. Ely	23
232	Angelo Chiglione	28
233	Mrs. Mary A. McGuire	36
234	Angelo Chiglione	31
236	Ellen Dennin	27
239	Catharine Brett	27
241	John Earley	39
269	Jacob Weeks	38
271	Jacob Weeks	37
275	Jacob Weeks	39

FRANKFORT STREET.

27	Henry Gilbert	31
29	Mrs. B. Pruess	32

FRANKLIN STREET.

9	Mary Pirania	29
14	John P. Hauschild	28
3	Vergia Gardello	46
51	Charles Gilmartin	39

FORSYTH STREET.

13	Henry Freeman	69
16	Benjamin Krookes	53
17	Albert Sire	
17	Albert Sire	
17	Albert Sire	
17	Albert Sire	
21	James Bell	108
23	Bernard Friedman	103
38	Pauline Cohen	49
40	Pauline Cohen	53
42	Augustin Prentiss	52
45	James Rounk	47
46	William Flanagan	52
48	Adolph Sohst	59
50	Mose Lachmann	68
55	Heyman Israel	57
57	Heyman Israel	58
65	Rudolph Bohm	27
65	Rudolph Bohm	37
67	James B. Brady	52
69	James B. Brady	87
71	Charles Vanhoff	59
73	George Kahl	54
76	George Kahl	50
77	Rudolph Bohm	47
103	Rachel Babinski	37
105	Baruch G. Coles	37
117	James Lennihan	16
123	Henry Neugass	36
130	Nathan Bernstein	21
139	G. G. Hallock	51
148	Charles Roffman	42
149	John Schween	49
150	George W. May	58
151	John Schween	51
154	George W. May	53
156	George W. May	33
157	Mary Kemp	57
173	Henry G. Wenzel	33
188	George W. Fanning	39
186	George W. Fanning	

GOERCK STREET.

3	Noah Morris	16
4	Charles Nevins	15
6	Mrs. Julia Warren	19
8	Bernard Bocker	30
36	Miles & Helfer	27
37	James McNearney	9
37	James McNearney	10
39	John H. Kent	15
41	Harris Rozensky	20
78	Abraham Nelson	21
73	Abraham Nelson	14
147	G. G. Hallock	23

GOUVERNEUR STREET.

44	Felix Marx	13
44	Felix Marx	15
58	Joseph Tripp	31
60	Mrs. Lily Hull	26
62	Miss Cath. Russell	22

GROVE STREET.

58	Charles McKerver	18
64	John Schmitt	11
70	Constance Armington	18
72	James Cohen	9

GANSEVOORT STREET.

10	Mary Glover	39
12	George Deane	17
16	Annie White	31
34	Mary A. McBride	11

GRAND STREET.

27	Walter Nash	7
384	Henry Kantrowitz	30
574	Thomas Dowling	35
578	Henry Drucker	9

GREENWICH AVENUE.

28	Charles Tilford	37
77	Frank Burge	6
79	William Folsom	10

GREENWICH STREET.

101	Kate Connolly	15
103	J. Cusick	7
103	J. Cusick	8
156	Jefferson M. Levy	46
245	Joseph Bacharach	37
525	J. H. Roe	14
535	Jacob Weeks	32

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The Newest Colors, Finest Quality of Material, and the most distinctive Mountings.

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Estimates furnished for favors and special pieces.

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

GREENWICH STREET—Continued.

Street Number.	Owner.	Number of Occupants.
501	Jacob Weeks	19
503	Jacob Weeks	16
505	Jacob Weeks	26
611	John Williams	27
613	John Williams	31
756	B. H. Burnham	12

HUDSON STREET.

224	James Pyle	14
233	John S. Foster	11
273	George B. Trigge	55
433	George W. Mercer	20
435	George W. Mercer	18
544	John Weeks	20
635	Heyman Israel	56
940	Nicholas Gallagher	22

HORATIO STREET.

4	Harris Lippman	50
32	Lawrence Reynolds	35

HAMILTON STREET.

10	Charles Capelli	28
10	Charles Capelli	65
16	W. H. McKenney	12
16½	Simon Lazarus	18
39	Jonas Weil	45
38	Daniel Cunningham	89

HESTER STREET.

5	S. and A. Meeks	36
5	S. and A. Meeks	36
7	S. and A. Meeks	34
29	Max Cohen	19
32	Aaron Goodman	22
87	Harris Dombokov	56
103	Bernard Willson	64
103	Bernard Willson	59
103	Bernard Willson	58
165	Julian A. L. Diaz	27
167	Peter Pietz	21
169	William McKinley	21
171	Mrs. Catharine Keine	19
174	Frank Pittelli	22
181	A. E. Crow	15
183	Henry Friedhoff	11
185	Henry Friedhoff	19
186	Joseph Labriola	47
187	George Kenny	38
188	Henrietta Bowen	46
203	Mrs. Daniel O'Reilly	51
215	John Daniels	29
217	Diedrich Knab	30

HENRY STREET.

45	Lewis Hahse	48
71	Jeremiah Reardon	47
91	William Carpenter	35
95	Mary Brennoman	42
42	E. Ludlam estate	67
74	Patrick Shea	85
76	Mrs. Rose White	16
78	Abial M. Hawkins	36
80	Raphael Hurowitz	42
90	Mrs. Rosa Sobasky	40
239	Marcus Radin	61
282	Mary Appel	39
330	Henry Schumacher	12

JAMES STREET.

9	Mrs. J. Janstan	36
24	Charles Garsaza	38
51	George Patton	31
59	August Sparbro	49
61	August Sparbro	46
63	William Flanagan	41
66	C. Winde	41
68	Kate McCarty	37

JACKSON STREET.

34	William Schmole	18
37	William Schaus	22
37	William Schaus	16
51	Daniel Rohiman	15

JONES STREET.

10	Jeremiah Dimick	20
21	George Punchard	30
12	Jeremiah Dimick	17

JANE STREET.

9	J. O. Donnell	12

KING STREET.

47	William Cleary estate	14
48	Edward Grealey	17
50	Mrs. J. Byrnes	14
74	John Russel	23
83	M. Ballman	44

LEROY STREET.

21	Frederick Low	7
110	John Carraher	12

LAWRENCE STREET.

102	Gertrude Theiss	15

LEONARD STREET.

132	Julius Lecocq	21
150	John Boyd	33
152	Jacob B. Hawk	26

LUDLOW STREET.

7	Jacob Goldstein	59
8	Jacob Horowitz	49
14	Karl Wallack	57
17	John Duane	62
18	Charles Werner	56
47	Meyer Rich	53
49	Ruben Satenstein	75
75	Hyman Rubenstein	39
75	Lena Freidman	36
137	Rose Suberski	55
144	Selig Marks	23
146	George Wandel	20
149	Estate of B. F. Winthrop	17
151	Jacob Roth	39
179	Gidore Abraham	36
180	Louisa Bender	43
182	William Rubino	34
183	B. F. Winthrop	30

LEWIS STREET.

5	Adam Wieffenback	37
5	Adam Wieffenback	40
8	George S. Adrian	10
29	Jacob Katz estate	28
36	Hugh Donohue	8
38	Jacob Katz	29
49	W. Buhler	20
51	W. Buhler	27
53	Sigmuad Berkowitz	32
62	Jacob Valentine	21
64	Jacob Valentine	17
75	Eliza Beda	7
77	Emanuel Newman	23
79	Mary Steval	40
80	Elizabeth Kellar	27
81	Elizabeth Bedz	24
83	Michael Ries	27
90	Roth & Hirschkovitz	19
92	Morris Schlesinger	22
102½	Caroling D. Nempelmann	13
107	Fox & Horowitz	14
109	Nathan Weisberger	16
111	Kraus & Kaufman	12
123	Sabina Price	37
161	Anne Quinn	63
163	Anne Quinn	33
187	Daniel Ahearn	19
207	Adolph Stark	14

MARION STREET.

15	Peter Liebertz	28
19	Henry Mott	45
23	Antonio Allano	24
25	Antonio Allano	31
41	Louis Schneider	18
43	Louis Schneider	44
44	Joseph Applegate	15
45	Sophia B. Haight	5

MACDOUGAL STREET.

14	Mrs. Bessie Padesla	45
56	Louis Vonselsen	31
58	Louis Vonselsen	38

MORTON STREET.

13	Joseph L. Buttenweiser	11
21	Mrs. E. W. Allbrecht	12
44	Paul O. Neill	18
76	James Allen	18

MARKET STREET.

68	James Poilon	20
66	James Poilon	17
68	James Poilon	19
68	James Poilon	16

MINETTA STREET.

5	Maria Stewart	30

MINETTA LANE.

21	Abram Hart	30

MOTT STREET.

13	Pauline Cohn	38
15	Pauline Cohn	41
17	John White	46
20	Morris Isaacs	34
39	John Conlon	27
45	Samuel Weeks	40
47	Samuel Weeks	36
49	Samuel Weeks	42
57	Pauline Jacobs	38
59	Morris Levy	38
63	Weeks estate	28
66	Mrs. Honora Hearn	33
71	Martin Fickon	28
71	Martin Fickon	27
100	Mrs. Mary Bullowa	39
102	Vito S. Ferravi	30
104	Samuel Samuels	41
106	Mrs. Jackson	9

MOTT STREET—Continued.

Street Number.	Owner.	Number of Occupants.
109	William Flanagan	40
111	Mrs. Ann Muldoon	41
113	Mary Geraty	63
115	James Kerrigan	38
117	Henry Friedhoff	39
122	John Donley	33
124	John Donley	17
126	John Donley	17
127	John Donley	41
129	Catherine Marron	42
131	James Slevin	39
133	John Pelermera	40
134	August Mietz	38
135	Louis Adelson	17
136	August Meitz	37
137	Louis Ad

RELIGION IN LARGE CITIES

What the Presbyterian Church Is Doing for New-York.

DR. WYLIE REVIEWS THE SITUATION

Much Good Work Done Through Undenominational Channels—Church Extension Achievements.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church and member of the Church Extension Committee of the New-York Presbytery, preached yesterday morning upon the theme, "What is the Presbyterian Church Doing to Advance the Kingdom of Christ in New-York City?"

"When Christ charged the two disciples with whom He was tarrying at Emmaus, on that evening of the first Easter Sabboth, that the Gospel should be proclaimed world-widely, it is significant that he should tell them to begin at Jerusalem," Dr. Wylie said. "It was in accordance with Scripture that the light should shine out from Jerusalem, and the early Apostles did, in that metropolis, begin the work which spread thence to Antioch and Athens, and the other large cities of the world, and into the smaller towns in turn.

"There is great wisdom in beginning any popular movement in the cities. Large cities exert immense influence. The Gospel is needed where immense numbers of people are gathered together. The city is full of lights and shadows, of vivid contrasts, of sins and sorrows.

"Dr. Guthrie affirmed that highest piety was to be found in the cities. In them the extreme types of every variety of humanity are to be found. Dr. Guthrie was a keen observer of city life. He went down into the slums, and in spite of protests, preached from his pulpit the needs of the city. But he blessed God for the cities.

"They have ever been the birthplaces and cradles of human liberty and the light of human progress has always radiated from them.

"The problem before the Church today is what to do with the great cities. The problem before the State is how to govern them wisely. In both Church and State the city's importance has made itself felt.

"The location of this city is most important. New-York is destined to wield a world-wide influence in the future, even more potent than it has in the past. Nations pour their wealth into this great metropolis. Its harbor is a gift from God. He has protected it from storms by the mighty palisades. Rivers surround it.

"New-York has exerted a mighty influence upon the whole world. It is an exceedingly wealthy city. Men of acumen from all parts find their way to this city as the best field in which to work out a success. It is an empire in itself.

"It is from this city that Christianity must radiate. To-day the struggle between the forces for good and the forces for evil is being fought out. On the one hand is the work for evangelization, church extension, and education. On the other are the evil influences of overcrowding, worldliness, sin, and vice.

"What is the Presbyterian Church doing to advance the kingdom of Christ in the city?

"Speaking broadly it is only a part of the great host that is moving against sin and working for good. In the city, including the Hebrew, Roman Catholic, Protestant, and other organizations, there are 556 institutions at work for the betterment of mankind. Of these there are 51 Hebrew organizations, 85 Roman Catholic churches, 367 Protestant churches, and 47 undenominational institutions.

"Of the Protestant churches there are 86 Episcopalian, 69 Presbyterian, 63 Methodist, and 53 Baptist. Counting the Roman Catholic churches, we stand third numerically, and second among the Protestant denominations. In New-York City the Presbyterian Church numbers 147 ministers, 25,000 church members, and 24,000 Sabbath school children.

"But Presbyterians are doing much through undenominational agencies, such as charities and missions. Presbyterians in large numbers are interested in hospital work. Many missions classed as undenominational are carried on almost wholly by Presbyterians. The City Mission, for instance, is called undenominational; yet the two Superintendents have been Presbyterians, all the ministers and a majority of the missionaries are Presbyterians, the majority of the Mission Board is Presbyterian, and the Presbyterian Church provides the largest amount of funds.

"A Presbyterian contributed $100,000 toward the cathedral on Morningside Heights, and another has subscribed largely to the American Board of the Episcopal Church. The Presbyterian Church has often been criticised for doing so much work undenominationally. The Episcopal Church does as a denomination many things that we do undenominationally. I believe it would be better to work more closely along denominational lines.

"It is hard to estimate the work of the Church in the city. Our churches, our Sabbath schools, our Endeavor Societies, working quietly and independently, exert an influence that figures cannot express. Many of our churches support independent missionaries and independent enterprises, charitable and otherwise, that are sometimes not taken into account.

"In consideration of the collection which will be taken up next Sunday for church extension work in the city, it is not out of place to say something about the Church Extension Committee and the work.

"The Committee of the Presbytery on Church Extension was organized in 1867. Eight ministers and seven Elders constitute it. Since its foundation it has used nearly $800,000 in church extension work in New-York. Its work is twofold. Sustaining churches, that have weakened, owing to the changes in population in different parts of the city, and building new churches in new parts, are the two branches. Sustentation is the first care; extension the second. The work is carried on through gifts from churches, individual gifts, legacies, and the sale of properties belonging to the committee.

"Summing up the work of the Church, we can see that the Presbyterian Church exerts a powerful unseen influence for Christianity in the city. Outside of pulpit, Sunday school, and mission work, there is a power that goes out day by day in the work of nurses, teachers, professors, editors, and authors. Without any boasting, we may say that we belong to a noble Church. Presbyterianism exalts the Holy Scriptures; it exalts Christ as a Saviour. It has done much in the past to advance the cause of Christ.

"It is the duty of every member of the Presbyterian Church to do something in this work here in your own city. Do not hinder it. Do not find fault with the agencies of Presbytery. Do not listen to silly talk on the streets, nor believe what you read in newspapers whose pride it is to mock at and injure the Christian Church."

"MAKING AND KEEPING A COUNTRY."

The Rev. Dr. Edward C. Bolles Discusses Threatening Dangers.

The Rev. Edward C. Bolles, in the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street West, preached yesterday morning on "Making and Keeping a Country."

"Men talk of putting God into the Constitution," he said. "He is there already. Liberty, equal rights, and justice are there; and where these are, God is. Those who made our country made it in no forgetfulness of God. The same heroic qualities which make a country must keep it, and keeping it is the hardest duty of all. Peril, oppression, and invasion rouse and unite men. Success and luxury divide them. It costs more to keep than to make money, says the business man.

"We are not to fancy that our country will keep itself. Made under Washington, saved under Lincoln, it is ours to keep it. It is evident Washington foresaw our task and our danger. We speak of our founders 'building better than they knew,' but Washington, as we may see from his inaugurals and his farewell address, believed in a country even greater than ours is today.

"I can say no graver or more eloquent thing than he has said on keeping our country.

"First, it must be kept by pure and true home life. As the great Dutch cities rest on thousands of separate piles, so our country rests on its millions of separate homes. It is the custom now to sneer at Puritan narrowness, but the Puritan cultivated conscience, moral integrity, industry, and the government alike of law and love in his home.

"Second, we must keep our country by insisting on the supremacy of morals in politics. I am tired of the title 'practical politics.' A practical business man is not distinctively a swindler or a cheat. Politics may involve tact, diplomacy, and wise knowledge of what is possible with human nature as it is. But men who make it immoral are doing what they can to lose their country.

"Third, we are to keep our country by wisely uniting under our standard of equality and fraternity the cosmopolitan masses who have come to us. We must make them Americans to keep America. Nature and God break a nation like a bubble if it fails in the thing to do which it has been allowed to be. We exist as a free people for education, religion, and just laws. Above all, the exhibition of unselfish and earnest citizenship is needed for this."

DR. DANA ON "NEW PATRIOTISM."

Should Re-exalt the Ideals of the Founders of the Republic.

The Rev. Dr. Dana, in speaking on "The New Patriotism" in the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last evening, said:

"The renaissance of interest in early American history, the wide-reaching movement for civic reform, the effort to awaken a more intelligent patriotic spirit are signs which betoken the dawning of a new era in the life of our Nation. Never was it more important to re-exalt the ideals of the founders of the Republic than now, or to arouse a genuine devotion to the improvement of the body politic.

"It was Renan who said Christianity was opposed to patriotism, and for the reason that it seemed so largely synonymous with hatred of foreigners and rival nationalities. How bumptious and boastful, and, withal, provincial, much of American patriotism is recent weeks have attested. This is nothing more or less than 'jingoism,' and, whether here or on the other side of the ocean, it is essentially the same obnoxious and harmful thing. Even a Laureate's lines exploiting a mere buccaneering raid, because done by his own countrymen, excite only contempt for this affectation of patriotism.

"Now, the new patriotism takes cognizance of the solidarity of the race, of the brotherhood of man. It is ethical and not simply geographical, for the mutualities of all life are such that the Apostle voiced a mighty truth when he said: 'We are members one of another.'

"To be anti-English or pro-Russian is no sign of being patriotic Americans. The message of the hour is one which chimes in with the solemn words of Washington's valedictory to this Nation. We are confronted now with a supreme obligation, which is to stand forth the earnest advocates of a permanent international court of arbitration. Only this can assure lasting peace between English-speaking peoples, and rescue us from the menace of war whenever differences arise between our own and other Governments.

"Inasmuch as public opinion governs States and Ministries, the most serious business on hand is to help educate that opinion. This can be done by promoting international knowledge. Political polemics and their shouting followers know really little of the English people."

BISHOP POTTER INSTALLS A RECTOR

He Also Confirms Thirty Young Women in the Episcopal Faith.

The visitation services of the Ascension Memorial Church, West Forty-third Street, held yesterday were interesting for three reasons. First, the church is one of the few low churches left in this city; second, Bishop Henry C. Potter performed the office of instituting the Rev. John Floyd Steen as permanent rector of the church, and, third, the Bishop confirmed thirty young women in the Protestant Episcopal faith.

When the services began at 11 o'clock the church was crowded. The altar and pulpit were tastefully decorated with ferns and evergreens.

After the services usual to such occasions the thirty young women were confirmed by the Bishop.

The Bishop then installed Mr. Steen as rector of the church with all due solemnity and urged the congregation to hold up its hands.

For this sermon Bishop Potter took his text from the ninth chapter of St. Luke, wherein the Apostle tells how Christ gathered his twelve Apostles about him and sent them forth to work miracles and to preach.

The Bishop dwelt at length on the sacraments of the Church and their significance and efficacy. He closed with an exhortation to the young women to remember their day of confirmation as one of the happiest of their lives, because of the nearness to which the sacrament brought them to their Creator.

Mrs. C. L. Drummond and William Maxwell sang "The Lord Is My Shepherd." Communion was administered later on.

TIME FOR SYMPATHY FOR CUBANS.

The Rev. Dr. Newton Thinks They Are Entitled to Encouragement.

The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton discussed "Individual Responsibility for National Wrongs" in his morning sermon at All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday, his text being "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." In the course of his remarks he said:

"At our very doors the people of one of the fairest isles of the earth are struggling for freedom. The greater part of the island has come under the control of the revolutionists. Stung by her failure to suppress the revolutionists, Spain now resolves to resort to her old savage methods.

"Most of us wait for fuller knowledge of the situation to determine whether the time is to recognize the Cubans as belligerents has come, but surely the time has come to protest to Spain if she again resorts to the brutal methods of the past. Surely the time has come for some such word of sympathy to go to the Cubans as years ago went forth to Greece, aiding her so mightily in winning her freedom."

Dr. Parkhurst Discusses St. Paul.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst in his sermon yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church reviewed the life and teaching of St. Paul.

"St. Paul," he said, "illustrates the result in a man when God walks with him. I would be amazed and disappointed if there were not many persons present in this congregation who could be good like St. Paul if they fortified themselves with God's Christianity. St. Paul had no idea that he was endowed with great powers. There is nothing to show that he was by nature a prodigious genius.

"I have often heard young men who wished to study for the ministry discuss what seminary to go to for study. St. Paul never went to a seminary.

"The things that make nine-tenths of a man fitted for the ministry are not learned at a seminary. To know a lot about God is one thing, and to know the dear Lord is another thing."

Presbyterians and the Nation.

In the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, preached on "The Presbyterians and the Nation."

Mr. Thompson said it was pleasant for Presbyterians to look back and see the important part the members of that faith had played in the shaping of the affairs of this great nation.

Its principles and devotees had found favor in the eyes of the people of the Nation, as shown by their election to the highest offices within the giving of the Nation. With a little pardonable pride, he said, he could point to the fact that to the Presbyterians in both branches of Congress was undoubtedly due the conservatism of the Nation as a Nation, and the degree of caution with which the Nation's affairs have been conducted.

The principles of Presbyterianism stand for all that is just and equitable. If its principles were endowed in the actions of the people's legislators, there would be no fear for the Nation nor its affairs, as they would always go hand in hand with prosperity, peace, and the pursuit of human happiness, as laid down by the Decalogue.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows Preaches.

In the Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday morning, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, who recently resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago to take a lectureship in India, founded under the auspices of the University of Chicago by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell. Dr. Barrows was also the organizer and President of the World's Parliament of Religions held in Chicago. The subject of his remarks yesterday was "Christ, the Universal Man and Saviour."

TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

Sons of the Revolution Hold Special Service in Grace Church.

MANY PROMINENT CLERGYMEN THERE

Admission Only By Ticket and the Supply Was Exhausted—Dr. Huntington's Sermon.

The New-York Society of Sons of the Revolution yesterday afternoon held, in Grace Church, a service commemorating Washington's Birthday. The Sons and Daughters of the Cincinnati, members of the Aztec Society, Daughters of the Revolution, and other prominent societies were guests.

Admission to Grace Church was by ticket only, and the demand for the tickets far exceeded the supply. More were distributed than the seating capacity of the church would justify. Before 4 o'clock, the hour set for the services, the sidewalk was blocked. The anxiety to get inside was increased by a slight sprinkling of rain that threatened to ruin bonnets and dresses. But the ushers were firm, and appeals failed. Nobody was admitted before the arrival of the Sons.

The members of the society assembled at 41 East Twelfth Street, and marched by twos to the church. The society to which they belonged was shown only by the badge of the order. There were about 300 members of the order in line. In order to allow them to pass into the church the police were compelled to clear the way through the crush at the door. It is estimated that there were 1,500 persons in the church during the services.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, General Chaplain of the order; the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital; the Rev. Dr. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain of the New-York society; the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles; the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Church, took part in the services.

The interior of the church was decked in the American colors. On each of the pillars was a banner, surmounted with looped flags, caught with a large figure of an eagle. From the altar hung a wreath of evergreens, and from it ran two beautiful flags, one of the Revolutionary period and one of the present day. From the pulpit hung an American shield, and opposite was the banner of the Sons of the Revolution.

The service of the day was one specially prepared for the order, and for the commemoration of Washington's Birthday. It has been heard before in some churches, but never in Grace Church. It includes a special thanksgiving for the day, as follows:

O God, whose name is excellent in all the earth, and whose glory is above the heavens: We bless Thee for the great things Thou hast done and art doing for the children of men. We consider the days of old, the years of ancient times, and unto Thee do we give thanks. Moreover, we yield Thee most high praise for the wonderful grace and virtue declared in all those Thy children who have been the lights of the world in their several generations. For raising up Thy servant, George Washington, and giving him to be a leader and commander to the people; for vouchsafing to him victory over Kings, and for bestowing upon him many excellent gifts; for inclining the hearts of men in Congress assembled to wise choices, and for granting them vision of the days to come; for a settled Constitution, and for equal laws; for freedom to do the thing that is right, and liberty to say the truth; for the spread of knowledge everywhere among us, and for the preservation of the faith; we bless and magnify Thy holy name, humbly beseeching Thee to accept this our sacrifice of thanks and praise, through Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

It also includes some stanzas sung to the music of "America." "Our Father's God! to Thee," is sung, and then these:

Bless Thou our native land!
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night;
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do Thou our country save
By Thy great might.

For her our prayer shall rise
To God, above the skies;
On Him we wait;
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To Thee aloud we cry,
God save the State!

The music also includes a fitting processional and recessional hymn, with the "Gloria Patria" in E flat, by Lloyd, the "Cantate Domino" in C, by Hodges, and the "Te Deum" in E flat, by Dudley Buck. The singing was led by the surpliced choir of Grace Church, strengthened by several additions.

The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. He took for his text the words from the farewell message of Washington, wherein was pointed out the necessity of religion for the preservation of the Republic.

Dr. Huntington said it was well to look into that passage and think if it was true.

"It is far easier," he continued, "to rally men and have them shout 'Long live the King!' than it is to get them to shout for a principle. It is easier to impress men with temporal things than with spiritual things. The American people can defend their liberties so long as they believe them worth defending. Let them cease to believe this and we will have the rule of the strongest.

"As government rests on principle, the safety of our Republic lies in the Christian religion. The strength of the Government lies in its citizens, that government has secured its perpetuity whose constituency is self governing in the sense of being able to govern passions and temper. What system will produce such a constituency?

"Will law do it? Hardly so. It is largely repressive. It cannot enter into the daily life and action of men. It is cogent to restrain from wrongdoing, but not potent to inspire.

"Can the schools do it? Reading, writing, and arithmetic are indeed the same for the religious and irreligious, but can they make men evolve character? A good citizen is a good man. He must be honest, unselfish, a lover of justice, truthful, and peaceful. What power is there in reading, writing, and arithmetic to infuse these characteristics? It would be asking too much to expect them to do it. It would be like asking the loom to put forth a beautiful statue.

"Men must be persuaded to do good. It is easy to stray, hard to keep in the right way. Utopians make the grievous mistake of supposing that men are merely waiting to be shown the right way and are ready to follow it. Natural instincts will not hold men together. Babel is a type of the secular government. The perfect commonwealth is not earth-born.

"What our country needs is an active love of righteousness. This the Church aims and labors to supply. The State demands a certain line of conduct, and when man asks why he should be poor and not take from those who are rich, the State is dumb. It can only say, 'Obey.' Then the Church is not dumb. It says gently and with winning persuasion, 'The law comes from God.'"

Dr. Huntington closed by saying that the present movement to separate Church and State might go to such a length that the Church might be put at arm's length from the Government, and in that day it seemed probable that the Church, assuming the greater burden which had been thrust upon it, would see that the added labor demanded union.

The Church Committee consisted of the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. Morgan Dix, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Charles M. Woodruff, and Arthur Melvin Hatch.

The Aisle Committee consisted of Talbot Olyphant, Lawrence Edward Brown, William Bunker, Banyer Clarkson, John Du Fais, W. B. Osgood Field, Frederick Everest Haight, John Butterfield Holland, Gerard Beekman Hoppin, Philip Livingston, S. Vernon Mann, George Austin Morrison, Jr., Edward Gibert Schermerhorn, Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, Jr., Murray Hoffman Strong, Robert Thorne, Frederic Edgar Underhill, Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Dr. Reynold Webb Wilcox, and Frederick Sanford Woodruff.

—Dr. David L. Daggett, aged seventy-five, died yesterday, at his home in New-Haven. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, and at the Yale Medical Society in 1843. His father, Leonard A. Daggett, was a prominent New-Haven merchant. Dr. Daggett had been President of the New-Haven Medical Society, President of the New-Haven County Medical Society, and a member of the Connecticut Medical Society since 1843. His wife died many years ago. She was a daughter of Dr. Wilbur Gibbons of Wilmington, Del. He leaves three sons.

Six Days More.

Gold Watches Free.

Our great sale of winter clothing, including a watch free, closes on Saturday, February 29.

Until that date we give to every purchaser of a ready-to-wear winter Suit, Overcoat or Ulster a handsome gold-plated stem-winding and setting Swiss movement open-face or hunting-case Watch free.

Clothing and Watch guaranteed.

Be wise in time.

Special Price Suits.....$15 to $25
Special Price Overcoats.....$15 to $35
Special Price Ulsters.....$15 to $35

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS.
NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

BANKER DROWNED AT SEA

Continued from Page 1.

with the servants when a reporter took to the house the news of Mr. Ladenburg's death. She was not permitted to know of her husband's untimely fate until his business partners, her father, the family physician, and certain of her friends were notified. She had sent a messenger to ascertain if the vessel had arrived, intending to go down to meet her husband. She was at first told the steamer had not arrived.

After the news was broken to Mrs. Ladenburg, it was arranged that she should go to the home of Ernst Thalmann, 10 East Fiftieth Street, and she was accordingly driven there.

With Mr. Thalmann was Richard Limburger, the other partner of the house. They were greatly affected by the death of Mr. Ladenburg, and both were sure that it must have been accidental. Mr. Ladenburg, they said, had gone South four weeks ago on account of his health. He had written and telegraphed frequently, asking for his family and of the condition of business. He showed no signs of depression, though the trip had apparently done him no good. He telegraphed last on Monday, making the usual inquiries, and announcing that he would sail the next day for New-York.

"The officers of the Niagara," said Mr. Thalmann, "tell me that the passage was an unusually rough one. He was affected by seasickness almost from the time they got out to sea, and kept to his room. Wednesday night, the ship's physician told me, he had a severe attack, due to his ailment, and suffered intense pain. They suppose that in this condition he sought the deck and the outer air. The vessel was rolling terribly, and the only presumption can be that he fell overboard."

Mr. Thalmann also said it was Mr. Ladenburg's practice, when in great pain, to administer to himself hypodermic injections of morphine. It was possible that an overinjection had affected him, and that, however he met his death, it was due to this condition.

One of Mr. Ladenburg's household said that his letters had not been encouraging. He had grown worse, and on one occasion, a letter said, had fainted, and a physician had been called in.

Mrs. R. W. Armstrong and Mrs. M. E. Maynard of New-Haven, who were passengers on the Niagara, were seen at the Grand Central Station as they were about departing from the city. They said that they had seen Mr. Ladenburg when the steamer left Nassau, but not afterward, and they knew nothing of the circumstances attending his fate.

Mr. Ladenburg was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main forty-two years ago. His father, Emil Ladenburg, was a retired banker, one of the richest citizens there. After receiving a university education, young Ladenburg came to this country in 1879 on a visit. He was so well pleased here that he decided to remain. He entered into business, becoming a partner in the firm of which, at his death, he was senior member, and which had been established in 1876 by Thalmann & Limburger, now the surviving active partners. The house of Hans & Georg Bleichroder, and Julius Schwabach of Berlin, which Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. represent here, and which represent them abroad, are also special partners in the American concern, whose offices are at 46 Wall Street. On the Street it is said that Prince Bismarck is interested in the house of Bleichroder.

At the time of the organization of the Morgan syndicate it was understood that Bleichroeder and the Deutsche Bank would each enter for a subscription, and that Bleichroeder would subscribe $15,000,000 and the firm $25,000,000, in all $40,000,000. When the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was organized, it was the funds of this house that floated that enterprise. The firm was interested in the projection of the scheme from its beginning. In the East River Bridge enterprise Mr. Ladenburg's house has taken a leading part.

Mr. Ladenburg married an American girl and a society belle, Miss Emily Stevens, the daughter of Alexander H. Stevens, President of the Sixth National Bank, which is in the Alpine Building, Broadway and Thirty-third Street. Mr. Stevens lives at Lawrence, L. I., and his place there, "The Long Mansion," is one of the finest country seats on Long Island. The wedding, which took place on Nov. 11, 1885, was one of the brilliant society events of the season. Special cars were run from Long Island City. The bride was given away by her father, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. U. T. Tracy, formerly of the Church of the Epiphany, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Martin of Trinity. The ushers were J. Stevens, E. Baylard, T. B. Howard, D. Harris, Mr. Cammann, and Center Hitchcock, and Gustavus E. Kissel was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Fannie Stevens, Miss Lulu Thoron, Miss Susie Ludlow, Miss Hall, Miss Emie Heckscher, Miss Bessie Kean, and Miss Strong.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Heckscher, Elliot Roosevelt, William H. Purdy, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Kinicutt, Mr. and Mrs. Otis, Mrs. George Lorillard, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Ludlow, Miss Heckscher, and Mr. and Mrs. Kean were among the guests.

A feature of the occasion was thus described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the following morning:

The ladies afterward gathered on the lawn to watch the riders of the Meadow Brook and Rockaway Hunts, who met in front of the house after the reception. The huntsmen, in scarlet riding coats, gave color to the scene. As the bride and bridegroom were driven away thirty of the sportsmen formed a line, and shouted, "Happy Marriage Bells!" and threw rice after the carriage. Then they galloped after it a little way, giving three cheers for the bride. On returning the hounds were let loose, and a merry dash was made after the fox. Two ladies were in the party, both good riders.

It was the former wife of Mrs. Ladenburg's uncle, Frederick W. Stevens, who in 1881 startled the world of society by leaving her home with her two youngest children and joining, in Paris, the Marquis de Talleyrand Périgord. She was a Miss Adele Sampson, the daughter of a wealthy Connecticut manufacturer, on whose death she acquired a large inheritance. She returned to this country in the Spring of 1885, and instituted suit for divorce on the ground of abandonment and non-support. Mr. Stevens did not contest the case. Indeed, his brother testified in behalf of the wife.

Similar action was successfully taken by the Marquis's wife, formerly Miss Bessie Curtis of an old Boston family. The Marquis and Mrs. Stevens were married in January, 1887, in Paris.

MR. HOWES TELLS HIS STORY.

Says Mr. Ladenburg Took Morphine When in His Stateroom.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—H. C. Howes of the firm of Howes, Smith & Co. of this city, told a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night that he met Mr. Ladenburg in Nassau at a hotel, and they passed considerable time in each other's company. When Mr. Howes announced his intention of sailing on the Niagara, Mr. Ladenburg said he had decided to return by that steamer, too.

On board the Niagara, after she sailed Tuesday, Mr. Howes and Mr. Ladenburg sat on deck for a while smoking. Mr. Ladenburg showed signs of nervousness and remarked:

"These sea voyages don't always suit me. I feel myself growing sick and will have to retire to my stateroom."

With that he went below. Mr. Howes did not see his companion until the hour for dinner arrived. They occupied seats together at the table. The banker still complained of seasickness and did not eat much. After dinner Mr. Howes suggested that they go on deck again.

"No," replied the banker, "I think I'll retire. I don't feel at all well this evening."

"Very well, then," said Mr. Howes, "I'll come into the stateroom to see how you are, later."

Mr. Howes said he did not regard Mr. Ladenburg's ailment as anything more than a case of seasickness, and felt little apprehension at the time. When, on the following day, the banker grew worse instead of better, Mr. Howes began to feel some alarm for his friend's condition.

"About 9 o'clock Wednesday morning," Mr. Howes said, "Mr. Ladenburg sent for the steward and asked him to open a small grip and take from it a case containing a hyperdermic syringe and a small vial of morphine. Then he asked the steward whether he knew how to inject morphine, and when the steward replied that he did not the banker injected the morphine himself. He continued to take the injections during the day, and toward evening he fell into a doze, awakening about 8:30 o'clock. He seemed to rest more easily after this, and when the steward again came into the stateroom later in the evening Mr. Ladenburg asked him to open the port hole to let in some air. The steward said this was against the rules, but, in order to humor the sick man, he did as he was directed. Then the steward withdrew, after telling Mr. Ladenburg that the watchman would see that he received proper attention during the night.

"A heavy sea was running most all night, the wind was blowing a gale, and when the watchman went into the stateroom, about 11 o'clock, he sealed the porthole, telling Mr. Ladenburg that the storm was too severe to leave it open any longer. Then the watchman withdrew. He did not receive a call from Mr. Ladenburg's stateroom during the rest of the night."

It was first thought that the banker might have been foully dealt with, Mr. Howes said, when it was found he was gone. Robbery was assigned as the motive of the crime, but the finding of money among the effects dispelled the belief that a crime had been committed.

NOT NANSEN, BUT VERHOEFF

Relatives Believe It Is He Who Has Reached the Pole—Disappeared in Peary Expedition of 1892.

The report that Nansen has found the north pole recalls John M. Verhoeff, who was a member of Peary's first expedition in 1892, and whose romantic career is made the subject of an interesting article in The Philadelphia Press. The Press conjectures that it may be the young American instead of the young Norwegian who is referred to in the meagre reports which have come by way of the Siberian islands.

northerly expedition. He was the hardest Sheffield Scientific School, who wrote to Peary from San Francisco March 16, 1891, asking for a place on his staff. After some correspondence he was accepted. It had been the desideratum of his life to make a northerly expedition. He was the hardest working man in the party.

He lived and ate with the Eskimos when possible, and could support life on blubber and raw flesh; he inured his body to extremes of cold, and all these things he did with this end in view: that if he could so adapt himself to the Eskimo life that he could sustain life under exactly the same conditions as the natives, there was no reason why he could not remain independent of any expedition in the arctic regions for an indefinite period, and conduct explorations as no man had ever done before him.

Just as Peary was about to return, in August, 1892, Verhoeff disappeared. They were then in the vicinity of McCormick Bay. He had said that he was going up the valley to collect minerals. Footprints of his were found at the top of a great gorge, and it was concluded that he had met death by falling over.

Relatives of Verhoeff live near Philadelphia, and they have never believed otherwise than that he is alive and well. He had a magnificent constitution and was careful and determined. They are confident that the first authentic tidings from the pole will not tell of Nansen and his Norwegians, but of the solitary wanderer, John M. Verhoeff.

His uncle, the Rev. A. N. Kergivin of Wilmington, Del., is particularly hopeful. The young fellow, he says, was not willing to return with Peary, and the only way to escape was by running away. He took along the instruments to work with, and Mr. Kergivin believes that it is he, if anybody, who has traveled the 2,000 miles, crossing the frozen ocean from Greenland, over the New Siberian Islands and on to the pole.

THEATRICAL MANAGERS COMBINE

The Object Thirty Weeks a Year of First-Class Attractions.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Manager Hartz of the Euclid Avenue Opera House has announced that a combination of the managers of some of the leading theatres in the principal cities of the United States has been formed. This is the culmination of the movement which had its origin in New-York City some time ago.

The arrangement guarantees to the houses in the combination thirty weeks of first-class attractions during each season. The arrangement is to go into effect next August, and is to continue for two years. The New-York agents of the combination are Klaw & Erlanger and A. L. Hayman, who will do the booking for the combination.

The theatres in the combination are the Hollis Street and Museum of Boston, Montauk and Columbia of Brooklyn, Garrick, Empire, and two others in New-York City; Academy in Baltimore; Lafayette, in Washington; Walnut Street, Broad Street, Chestnut Street and Opera House, in Philadelphia; Alvin, in Pittsburg; Euclid Avenue, in Cleveland; Columbia and Hooley's, in Chicago; Davidson, in Milwaukee; Taber, in Denver; Baldwin and California, in San Francisco, and theatres in Salt Lake City, Kansas City, Nashville, Memphis, and New-Orleans, and other cities in the West and South.

"WHY WE ARE PROTESTANTS"

The Rev. Dr. John Hall Gives Bible Reasons for His Faith.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall preached last evening in Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, on "Bible Reasons Why We Are Protestants."

"I have no hostile feeling against those outside the Protestant faith," he said. "Three out of four of the people of the land of my nativity belong to the Church of Rome, and I have worked among them. I have seen the Pope of Rome wash the feet of twelve men.

"A question put to Protestants is, 'Where was your religion before Martin Luther? How can you expect to be saved if you are without the one Church, or cursed by that Church?'

"We are Protestants because the reformers and those who followed in their steps were opposed to the doctrines of Rome. We, as well as they, had to protest against the Church of Rome, because it will not allow the free use of the Bible. The Church ritual puts the Bible down as containing only part of the truth.

"The land where the Bible has been placed with the people has enjoyed the greatest degree of prosperity."

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"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

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A FINE FIVE FRAME WILTON CARPET at $1.35 per yard.

Taste, quality and economy make the threefold combination, which has never before been approached. It is simply phenomenal. Beauty and variety, elegance and value united in this offering.

FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY AT PRICES WHICH WIN BUYERS.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

EGLAU INQUEST TO-DAY

No New Evidence to be Laid Before the Coroner's Jury.

NON-COMMITTAL VERDICT PROBABLE

Detectives Work Earnestly and Apparently Hopefully on the Case—Principal Greene Talks.

The inquest on Maximilian Eglau, the old artist who was murdered at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Feb. 10, is to be begun at the Coroners' office this morning. As stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, the verdict will probably be non-committal.

The evidence submitted will include that presented to Magistrate Kudlich, on which William Mortimer and James Oscar Fitzgerald were discharged, and the "new" testimony submitted to the Grand Jury that threw out the case against the Fitzgerald brothers. The detectives said last night that no other testimony would be offered by the people, and they did not expect that any one would be held by Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Still, a Coroner's jury is as uncertain as the average petit jury, and what was considered as flimsy and inadequate evidence by Magistrate Kudlich and the Grand Jury may be regarded as important and incriminating by the Coroner's jury. If the Fitzgerald boys should be held, recourse will at once be had to habeas corpus proceedings.

The service of subpoenas on the Fitzgeralds Saturday night was cited by some newspapers yesterday as evidence that something new in regard to the brothers had been discovered. Their father and counsel, however, read THE NEW-YORK TIMES and knew Friday that the boys would be called before the Coroner's jury, as this statement was published:

The subpoenas for the witnesses at the inquest in the case of Eglau were prepared yesterday. There will be eighteen persons who will give testimony, including the brothers, William Mortimer and James Oscar Fitzgerald, so that their counsel, Isaac Fromme, will be present.

Mr. Fromme said yesterday that he would be with his clients at the inquest, and that he found no fault because the subpoenas were served late at night, as the police of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, who received them, had so many others to distribute.

Half a dozen detectives were busy with the Eglau case yesterday, but their work was directed to circumstances which will be important in the near future, and was not designed to fortify the case for the prosecution in the Coroner's court. Detectives Price and Frye were in the neighborhood of the Deaf-Mute Institution.

The work of the police is so systematic and earnest as to be an augury of the success prophesied in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. It goes again over the ground already covered, and is synthetic, rather than analytic. There is every evidence that the conviction of the detectives is that the crime was what is called "an inside case."

"The person who killed Eglau," one of the detectives said, "did not go to the studio to commit murder. The implements of the crime, if we are to accept the shovel and pestle as such, were implements suddenly snatched up, implements of hazard and emergency. There was a parley before desperate measures were resorted to to get the money. Now, couple this with the 'planting' of the wallet with $136 in it, and you have the case."

A question which appeared to vastly interest the police yesterday was the number of "pinafores" (long breast aprons, with sleeves, that cover from the neck to the shoes,) in the clay-modeling room before and after the murder. The evident drift of the inquiry was to establish the fact that the murderer wore a "pinafore," which would so protect all his clothing that on removing it the only traces of blood would be on his head, hands, and shoes.

Principal Greene was inquisitive on this subject more than a week ago, but was unable either from the books of the institution, the laundry accounts, or the instructor in clay modeling, Carl Buberl, to determine exactly how many "pinafores" there were in the annex building Feb. 9. The day after the murder the "pinafores" were closely examined, and some were found to be spattered with blood. This, however, was explained, as Eglau's death struggle took place within five feet, and the wall near them was flecked with blood. A pupil said then that the "pinafores" appeared to have been meddled with, and that there were not as many of them as usual.

Inquiry was also made about the apparel of the pupils. It was found that it was impossible to account for the clothing worn by those who did not sleep in the institution or those, either pay pupils or otherwise, who were supplied with raiment by relatives or friends. An accurate account of the wardrobe of those supplied with clothing by the institution was possible. The boys Pfandler and Wolfe are in this category.

Principal Greene said last night that he should, of course, attend the inquest and testify as fully as might be required. Julius Goldman, counsel for the institution, would be present. In regard to the murder, Mr. Greene said the activity of the detectives and their apparent disregard of new issues in the case were evidence that the prospect of success was bright. He only knows in a general way what they were trying to establish, and preferred to be silent on the subject because he wished for a thorough and speedy solution of the mystery.

"As to the poor old fellow who was killed," he continued, "I think I will break silence, because, on the one hand, what I say will not harm his memory, and on the other, because the story will chime in with the experiences of many. The old man was entirely honorable, but childish. He const

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00, 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Camille—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Irish Artist—8:10.
GARDEN—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Midsummer Night's Dream—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep 8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Das Glueck im Winkle—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

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William Watson in The London News.

Open your hearts, ye clothed from head to feet,
Ye housed and whole, who listen to the cry
Of them that not yet slain and mangled lie,
Only despoiled of all that made life sweet—
Only left bare to snow, and wind, and sleet,
And roofless to the inhospitable sky.
Give them of your abundance, lest they die,
And famine make this mighty woe complete;
And lest—if truly, as your creeds aver,
A day of reckoning come—it be your lot
To hear the voice of the uprisen dead:
"We were the naked whom ye covered not,
The sick to whom ye did not minister,
And the unhungered whom ye gave not bread."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	17	28	29
6 A. M.	18	27	29
9 A. M.	22	30	31
12 M.	26	40	39
4 P. M.	30	48	46
6 P. M.	29	48	45
9 P. M.	24	46	44
12 P. M.	22	43	43

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....38.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....24.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....33.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudy; showers early in the day.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 24, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REPUBLICANS AND SILVER.

The purpose of the Republican Silver Senators is to prevent any legislation concerning the tariff at this session of Congress, in order that the tariff issue may be preserved in its present condition as a basis upon which they may trade with the remainder of the Republican Party for a silver declaration in the St. Louis platform, and for silver legislation hereafter.

In the letter addressed to the Montana Senators by a firm of wool merchants doing business in Philadelphia, to which our dispatches have referred, they were urged to vote for the Dingley-McKinley bill upon the ground that the President would sign that bill or permit it to become a law without his approval. We do not think he would take either of these courses, but the Philadelphia merchants ought to see that the Republican Silver Senators would only be confirmed in their opposition if it should seem probable that he would not veto the bill. They desire that the tariff issue in the Republican Party shall remain open; the enactment of the pending bill might close it, so far as their interests are concerned.

They desire to be able to say, both in the Republican Convention and in the next Congress, that there shall be no Republican tariff legislation unless it shall be accompanied by "protection for silver." There is no room for doubt as to their intention and the meaning of their attitude toward the pending bill. Senator CARTER, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and one of the four Silver Republicans who voted against taking up the Tariff bill a few days ago, writes to the Republicans of his State that he desires to attend the convention as a delegate in order that he may "assist in securing a plank in the National platform which would allow every honest man to vote for the Republican nominee for President without compromising his position on this great subject" of free silver coinage. We invite attention to the fact that The New-York Tribune has within a day or two given great prominence in its columns, by the use of large type and triple headlines, to such a "plank" as the Silver Senators have in mind, a resolution "remitting all questions of finance, currency, and coinage to the people of the Congress districts for determination," and "pledging the nominees of this convention not to interpose the executive veto, or the power and patronage of the executive office, to defeat any legislation with respect to coinage that may be supported by a majority of the Republican Representatives and Senators in Congress." The proposition is, in other words, that the convention shall avoid the currency issue and shall bind its nominees not to veto a free-silver bill.

We advise those who are watching this contest in the Republican Party to keep an eye on this resolution, and upon the character of the support given to Mr. MCKINLEY. As for the pending Tariff bill, the Republican Silver Senators will continue to oppose it. Their power to oppose it effectively is their stock in trade.

THE SPOILSMEN AND THE INDIANS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is a body of citizens of high character who, without pay and with no cost to the Government save their traveling expenses and a small salary to one of their number—Gen. WHITTLESEY, who is the Secretary—have rendered very valuable service to the Government in watching the whole field of operations among the Indians. It is largely due to their disinterested efforts that the Interior Department has been able to get at the truth in this most difficult field and gradually to introduce great improvements in the service. The annual cost is $25,000.

It is now discovered that the Indian Appropriation bill, which will shortly be before the House, contains no provision for the Board of Commissioners. This may be due to Mr. REED's instructions to keep all appropriations down to the lowest point, and probably economy would be given as the motive. But it is certain that all the spoilsmongers, the contractors, and the petty horde that fatten on the Indian Service wherever it falls into bad hands will hail this particular piece of saving with savage glee, and will hasten to make it the most costly provision of this year's legislation. We can hardly believe that the Appropriations Committee can desire such a result, but they can readily satisfy themselves that if the board be abolished in this indirect fashion the result will follow. And consequences far more important than either the trifling cost of the board or the waste that it prevents depend on the action of Congress. The appropriation should be continued.

THE SPIRIT OF NEW-ENGLAND DEMOCRACY.

The speech of Mr. WILLIAMS in Boston on Saturday was much more than the strong and eloquent utterance of a man of unusual force of mind and character deeply interested and actively concerned in public affairs. That much on any fitting occasion Massachusetts men would expect to get from Mr. WILLIAMS, and they are always ready to listen to what he says. But in this instance, addressing an audience of representative Democrats from all parts of the State at a meeting which was in the nature of a conference, Mr. WILLIAMS's speech may be taken as that of a special representative who is conscious of being sustained by the preponderance of sentiment in his party, and who is recognized as a leader, capable of guiding as well as of expressing the spirit of the party.

From this point of view the most notable feature of the speech was its high tone. There was nothing partisan or jingoish or narrow or violent in it. There was no trace of appeal to the lower passions or to the mere vainglory of "patriotism." There was a confident statement of the strength of the American Nation in a good cause, but in no other. There was no abuse of England, no effort to arouse mere prejudice, no hint of animosity or jealousy or resentment. There was no assertion of manifest destiny, no expression of our right to control the Western Hemisphere, or our ability to seize and hold it against the effete despotisms of the Old World. It was an address which a sound-hearted Englishman could read without offense and not without a thrill of sympathy with its manly candor, its uncompromising statement of the broad principle of justice. It was not intended or calculated to tickle the vanity of one nation or wound that of the other. Fifty years ago RALPH WALDO EMERSON, landing in England, said in his first public utterance: "That which lures a solitary American in the woods with the wish to see England is the moral peculiarity of the Saxon race, its commanding sense of right and wrong—the love and devotion to that—this is the imperial habit, which arms them with the sceptre of the globe." This is the key to the speech of Mr. WILLIAMS, which was as true to what is best in the English character as to that which is best in the American character.

It would be rash to say that the body of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts are in complete sympathy with the broad and high view taken by Mr. WILLIAMS. That is more than can be said of either party in any State. But it is a remarkable and encouraging fact that the speaker is sure of the sympathy of the stronger element of the party and not at all afraid that the party at large will repudiate such a view. On this line Mr. WILLIAMS is not an experimentalist. He is a very practical politician, who knows the power and the limits of party organization, and who, while quite capable of standing for a principle in a small minority, understands that it is only with a majority, and a large one, that any principle can be applied to public affairs. "A voice crying in the wilderness" may be the form first taken by the advocacy of a good cause, but it is the voice of men of sound judgment, thorough knowledge, and definite purpose appealing to the average voters that finally carries the cause to the conscience of a party and then of a community, and so to triumph.

Leaders of the type of Mr. WILLIAMS have within the last dozen years made of the Democratic Party of Massachusetts an organized force for the advancement of sound principles that has been of the greatest service to the Nation. If the force has lost some of its efficiency in winning elections, it has been chiefly because the party in the Nation at large has fallen below the New-England standard and has driven the independent voters whom it had attracted there to doubt its capacity or its will to do what they sought to get done. The canvass for the National elections, which are now rapidly approaching, will test the character of the party severely. It is plain now to all intelligent observers, and it will shortly be plain to the most indifferent, that unless the Democratic Party shows itself unflinchingly faithful to high principle it will be terribly beaten. It cannot recover what it has lost except by abandoning the compromising and concession by which the loss was brought about. For the facing of such a duty with courage and loyalty the influence of the Massachusetts Democracy will be of great value. If the party can meet the commanding issue of the currency in the spirit in which the Massachusetts leader deals with the Venezuela question, its chances will be very bright.

MODESTY OF A CANDIDATE.

It was set forth in our dispatches of yesterday from West Virginia that there was no doubt in the minds of the Republican politicians and newspaper men of that State as to the attitude of Senator ELKINS toward a nomination for the Presidency. "He thinks he has a chance," it was said, "and is awaiting developments." Mention was made of his "literary bureau," and the following was added: "Some of the able editorials appearing in West Virginia newspapers saying that he has not announced himself as a candidate, but speaking of his many qualifications for the high position, are sent to the editor in type-written copy, and on the upper left-hand corner of each page appears, printed in familiar letters: 'United States Senate.'"

The intention here is to suggest that the essays are written by the Senator himself. What of that? Is any other man better informed as to Mr. ELKINS's "many qualifications for the high position?" If he does prepare those articles, he thereby violates no statute. The objection to a candidate's use of this method is that his modesty commonly restrains him from covering the whole ground and from directing attention to all the evidence of his beneficent activity during the entire course of a varied and interesting career. It commonly happens, however, that if a candidate who has used this method procures a nomination, the gaps in his record which his modesty prevented him from filling in his own way are filled by other persons. As this work is not always done to the candidate's satisfaction, it seems to us that it might be better for him to publish the whole story at the outset through agents and instrumentalities chosen by himself.

THE SANGER CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

An energetic movement is being made to secure the revision and systematic improvement of the laws of the State with reference to the civil service. A bill has been introduced by Mr. SANGER of the Assembly entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service in the State of New-York," and a joint hearing before the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees will be given on this bill at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday next. The bill has been drawn up after careful consideration by a number of gentlemen in various parts of the State interested in the work of reform and qualified in many cases by official experience to pass a sound judgment upon this question. It is an excellent measure.

The present law was enacted in 1884, following immediately upon the passage of the Federal law, which, as our readers will remember, was largely due to the outburst of indignation against the spoils system caused by the assassination of President GARFIELD. The State law followed the lines of the Federal law, and both were to a large extent experimental. Neither of them has been essentially altered since its passage, and it is remarkable that the broad general principles then laid down have been found capable of beneficent, practical application wherever their administration has been in the hands of competent, faithful officials. This has proved particularly true in the case of the Federal law. In the case of the State law there have been circumstances that have to some extent interfered with the success of the law. The subject matter itself, embracing State, city, and municipal civil service, has been less simple and uniform than that of the Federal law, and this has given rise to some difficulties. But the most serious obstacle to the thorough administration of the reform principles embodied in the State law has been the changes in the political administration, many of them for the worse. There has been a persistent and we may say a systematic effort to defeat the law by evasion, by neglect, by roundabout methods, and by direct violation of its requirements. The deplorable results under the administration of Gov. HILL and that of Gov. FLOWER were fully set forth by the Senate investigating committee of two years ago. We regret to have to add that the effort has been continued under the malign influence of the Platt machine thus far in the administration of Gov. MORTON. Its success has been checked in part by the Civil Service Commission, which has been faithful and intelligent, and in part by the vigilant scrutiny of the friends of civil service reform in the various parts of the State.

Experience, however, has shown that there are defects in the law which should be remedied by amendment, and the whole system brought into efficient and harmonious relations with the State Government. This is not only made possible, but is required by the provision of the State Constitution regarding the civil service. The Sanger bill is an honest and intelligent measure devoted to this end. By careful examination of its provisions we are confident that it is well adapted for that purpose. It is eminently clear, simple, and practical. While closing the loopholes for fraud and evasion which the spoils politicians have discovered or made in the old law, it defines with precision the duties of all officials having to do with appointments. It also fixes effectual penalties for the neglect or violation of these duties, and, for one thing in particular, absolutely closes the Treasury to the payment of salaries of persons unlawfully appointed. The interests of good government will be served by the passage of the bill, while honorable party action, unpolluted and unperverted by the greed of the spoilsmen, will be promoted.

SHOULD BE INSPECTED.

The Buffalo Evening News directs attention to a subject which deserves consideration in the Legislature. In that city the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont are represented by Dr. J. T. CLARIS, a competent veterinarian, whose duty it is to inspect by means of the tuberculin test all cattle arriving there from the West and destined for the New-England States. If any animal so inspected appears to be tuberculous it is not permitted to proceed on its journey. That is to say, Dr. CLARIS withholds the certificate without which it cannot enter Massachusetts, Connecticut, or Vermont.

What becomes of the animals so rejected? "The result is," says The News, "that the cattle with tuberculosis shipped from the West to Buffalo stay right here." They are not shipped back to the West, but are slaughtered in Buffalo or in some other part of this State, or are admitted into New-York herds, there to spread infection. The News expresses the opinion that "many an infected animal is slaughtered in Buffalo" and that the meat is sold there to consumers.

It appears, therefore, that this State gets not only its own share of the tuberculous cattle shipped from the West to Buffalo, but also the share which would go to New-England if the New-England States did not take proper precautions to exclude such cattle. The importation of tuberculous cattle into this State should be forbidden, and the exclusion of such cattle should be accomplished by the application of the tuberculin test to all imported cattle at the points where they are accustomed to enter the State, and at Chicago to cattle shipped from that city to or through New-York.

A CONTINENTAL AIR LINE.

Mr. WILLIAM DALLIN, Vice President and General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Construction Company, directs our attention to a letter which he has addressed to President CLEVELAND concerning the projected "air-line railroad from New-York to San Francisco." It seems that the promoters of this enterprise have caused to be introduced in Congress a bill, and that they now ask the President to sign this bill, assuring him that in this way he may "preserve his memory to the end of time." But he cannot thus immortalize his name until the bill shall have been passed by Congress, and Congress, we suspect, will indulge in delay.

What is this bill? It simply proposes that the Government shall spend the trifling sum of $400,000,000 in building the road. We have heard of this "air line" heretofore, and of a "syndicate" which was to construct it. The syndicate is not, however, very much in evidence at present, and Mr. CLEVELAND is informed that "the projectors have contemplated from the very inception of the enterprise the making it an integral part of the Government." The syndicate appears to be weary; it has ascertained that, if the Government shall not take hold, the money required must be obtained by means of bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. and sold "in Europe at 90 per cent. of their face value." But the Government can do the job, Mr. CLEVELAND is told, by means of 3 per cent. bonds sold at par, and thus $8,000,000 per annum would be saved. We may remark in passing that the Government has not recently been selling 3 per cent. bonds at par, but this is immaterial. When the Populists obtain control of everything and shall be able to give us free-silver coinage and railroads built by the Federal Treasury, it will be feasible, of course, for the Government to borrow on better terms.

The route of this airy air-line road, we are assured, has already been surveyed. From New-York to Chicago it is shorter by 200 miles, or more than 20 per cent., than any existing railway between these two points. Bearing in mind the topography of an air-line route, we should say that there must be a disagreeable preponderance of tunnels. This may explain the estimate of cost, which is an average of nearly $150,000 per mile for the entire distance across the continent. We do not quite understand how, if the road shall be built by means of $400,000,000 in Government 3 per cents, "the enterprise will be a grand opening for conservative and well-paying investment" to the public, for it is expressly stated that "all traffic shall be at a cost of interest and running expenses." This means, we think, that the net earnings shall be limited to a sum sufficient to pay the 3 per cent. interest on the bonds. Interest at 3 per cent. is not especially attractive to the general public so long as savings banks pay 4 per cent. We notice that there is a "construction company," but are the people to be let in on the ground floor of that organization?

The President is informed in this letter that the projected road, especially that part of it extending from this city to Chicago, "instead of injuring the lines already built, will greatly increase their traffic." We must be permitted to be skeptical about this. The road is to be shorter than any existing line by 200 miles; its trains are to go from New-York to Chicago in only thirteen hours, at the rate of sixty miles an hour; it is to do an "immense business"; freight and passengers are to be carried for prices that will barely yield 3 per cent. interest on the bonds; and "nothing will be able to divert its traffic." It seems to us that under these conditions the roads now in operation would lose a part of their business. We suggest that Mr. DALLIN should make further inquiry upon this point. As his letter is dated at the Astor House, he will find many authorities easily accessible within half a mile of his lodgings.

It happens that Congress is just now conducting an investigation concerning the Government's investment in a transcontinental road—an investment which has not been wholly satisfactory to the Treasury or the public—and for this reason the time for making this appeal to the authorities at Washington does not seem to have been well chosen. Congress will require a little more information from Mr. DALLIN and his associates before it will vote for the issue of the $400,000,000 in bonds. Delay, however, will not discourage them. "We shall keep the bill before the country," says Mr. DALLIN, "until the charter is granted." Assuming that he is a persevering and steadfast man, we are confident that the proposition will engage his attention for a long time to come.

Gen. WEYLER's first act on landing in Cuba was to issue proclamations threatening to hang anybody who even hoped the rebels would win. This, of course, was a display of energy much appreciated by the Spanish officials, who had been disgusted by CAMPOS's lack of vigor. Now, however, there comes from Havana the old cry for more men and more money. It remains to be seen whether Madrid will like that demand any better when made by WEYLER than it did when CAMPOS persistently declared the resources at his command insufficient to put down the insurrection.

We notice with pride that the fruit growers of Ulster, Orange, and Dutchess Counties are first in the field this year with predictions of a poor crop. They gathered at Highlands, and gave the inevitable notice that prices will be high next Summer. It is not the warning itself over which we rejoice, but the fact that for once New-York has got in ahead of Jersey, Florida, and Delaware. It has been more than a little depressing to see, season after season, that farmers in other parts of the country were more alert than our own. There was never any excuse for this form of carelessness, and it is to be hoped that they will see to it that the Empire State is never again humiliated in this particular way.

PERSONALS.

—King Prempeh of Ashanti never saw the sea until the other day, when, as a prisoner of the English, he was brought down to the coast and embarked on the warship that had been designated to take him to the place of exile, where he must spend the rest of his life. The beach was crowded with a dense throng of natives, who shouted and sang, and made a tremendous din, when Prempeh and his companions came in sight. The expression on the King's face when he first beheld the ocean was one of blank astonishment, not unmixed with alarm, but he soon recovered himself and talked volubly in the farewell interview which he had before embarking. A detachment of the West Yorkshire Battalion entered a surf boat, and Prempeh was placed in their midst. The chief interpreter followed closely in the wake of the boat conveying the King, whose every movement was plainly visible. His novel surroundings evidently made a great impression upon Prempeh, and when the Racoon was reached and boarded, he was quite lost in wonder. Long before the Racoon started many of the Ashanti prisoners, most of whom had preserved a most stolid demeanor on coming on board, were painfully seasick.

—The English papers announce the death of M. Marius, an actor who will be remembered by New-York theatregoers as a member of the company brought here by Mrs. Bernard Beere, and who afterward played with Rosina Vokes for some time. Though only forty-six years of age, he had been on the boards thirty-one years, and was a pioneer of opera-bouffe in England. He went to London with Hervé, who had just written "Chilperic," and remained to win a good name upon the English stage, and to wed Miss Florence St. John. Off the stage he had a large circle of admirers, who found in him one of the most entertaining of Bohemians. He died in South Africa, whither he had gone in search of health. Marius was not only an actor, but a soldier. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war he went to France and took part in the fighting round Paris. He had some very exciting experiences during the siege, and narrowly escaped with his life. An interesting account of his military service was written by him some fifteen or sixteen years ago.

—The "Costers' Parson" is dead. It is not too much to say that more than any other Christian worker of recent times the Rev. A. B. Goulden succeeded in breaking down the barrier of sullen reserve that those who labor among the London poor have found so difficult to overcome. He won first the confidence and then the affections of an almost unapproachable class, and the Church of St. Alphege, in Southwark, became the temple of the most thoroughly working-class congregation in London. He died of typhoid fever, and his death was bewailed by hundreds of his humble flock, who staid out in the streets all night to await the end. Such a tribute of popular affection is rare among the apathetic poor of London, but it was a genuine expression of the sorrow of a people in whose service the devoted clergyman had sacrificed his life.

—By far the most conspicuous figure in Prince Henry of Battenberg's funeral procession at Whippingham was Prince Albrecht of Prussia, a tall and stately soldier, in the splendid uniform of the Prussian Garde du Corps, of which regiment Prince Henry was for some years an officer. The representatives of the Garde du Corps quite overtopped all the men near them. Prince Alexander of Battenberg, who was chief mourner, is a bright, handsome boy of ten, with a most intelligent expression. He was in Highland dress, and was led by his uncle, Prince Louis, who wore his naval uniform. Prince Joseph of Battenberg and the Hereditary Count von Erbach-Schönberg were in their becoming Hessian uniforms, with long gray overcoats.

—George P. Bidder, Q. C., died recently at Manchester, England. He was the son of a civil engineer, who was known in the early part of the century as "the circulating boy." For many years Mr. Bidder had been one of the leaders at the Parliamentary Bar. The extraordinary calculating powers of the father were inherited to a marvelous degree by the son, who could mentally multiply fifteen figures by fifteen figures, and perform, with apparent ease, many similar feats. He was also successful as a cryptographer, and published some years ago what is, perhaps, the only attempt at a scientific method of analysis of ciphers.

—The Rohan Princes cannot be Kings, do not deign to be Dukes, and are vain of being Rohans— so their device says, but the children of Prince Joseph de Rohan have narrowly escaped starvation. Their mother, a pupil of the Vienna Conservatoire, sold her furniture, then her jewelry, then her villa. Their father abandoned her, she took refuge in the hut of their nurse, near Baden, and in a moment of desperation started to commit suicide. The nurse was poor and turned over to the Austrian police the care of Prince de Rohan's children.

—The Rev. William Anderson, whose death has taken place at Old Calabar, West Africa, was one of the pioneers of the Calabar Mission, and the abolition of human sacrifices in that region was largely due to his resolute and zealous energy. In consequence of his efforts, King Archibong and his chiefs, on Feb. 10, 1850, agreed to pass a law prohibiting these sacrifices. Mr. Anderson retired from active work about two years ago, after fifty-five years' service as a missionary. He was in his eighty-fourth year.

—Among the proposed celebrations that are attracting attention are the fourth centenary of Vasco da Gama's expedition around the Cape in search of India, which falls due on July 8, 1897, and the centenary of Alexandro Volta's discovery of the voltaic pile, which is to be honored at Como, Volta's native place, with an appropriate exhibition.

—Alexandre Dumas said: "Have n't you noticed that it is always the carriage in which one is not that runs the fastest."

Removing the "Iron Gates."

Vienna Dispatch in London Times.

The blasting operations at the Iron Gates, on the Lower Danube, are nearly finished, and it is expected that by next September the obstacles which have hitherto impeded navigation will have been removed. As soon as the channel has been cleared it will be possible for large ships to ascend the river as far as Vienna, and in Austro-Hungarian military circles the erection of suitable fortifications for the protection of the waterway will have to be taken into consideration.

Although the rocks at the Iron Gates hindered traffic, they, at the same time, formed a natural barrier for hostile vessels. This barrier having now disappeared, measures will be taken not only to increase the existing flotilla of Danube monitors but to strengthen it by the addition of a number of torpedo boats. In order to accommodate the latter during the Winter months it is intended to construct a harbor at Buda-Pesth, and with that object in view preliminary arrangements have already been made. It is anticipated that at the next meeting of the Austro-Hungarian Delegations this subject will be discussed.

At the Spanish Restaurant.

In the lazy, overheated air of the Spanish restaurant, at the tables dressed with cloths embroidered in lozenge designs, a young man in evening dress, with watch chain of Venezuelan gold, an old man as dark as the interior of a tunnel, a tall, meagre, brown girl talking with nervous gestures. The waiter serves oysters on the deep shell, uncut; sweet peppers of the color of a toreador's scarf; chicken, with rice made yellow by tempered coloring of peppers; Chile con carne, which is pepper with meat, not meat with pepper; and Valdepenas—in large cups, old, thick, and cracked, for the proprietor, who smokes a cigar as big as a tree, has not his excise license—a sweet tempered wine of Spain which has the flavor of pepper. And the plates are so hot that you cannot touch them.

A LAICAL FAIRY TALE.

In the days when workmen worked with their hands, not machines, it was difficult to form a good locksmith or a good cabinetmaker; the chronicles of labor impress one intensely with the painful apprenticeship of artisans; but it is much more difficult, nowadays, to form a good poet. To catch quickly an aspect of nature or of the mind, to find at once the words that shall express it and plant these words in the right places under the light; to imagine a novel and unexpected relationship between rhymes that come and coo like two doves; to create a harmony at once more precise and less brutal than that of music; to make of the Word a sculptor, a painter, and a delicate carver of arabesques; to imprison the infinite and express the inexpressible—such are the least objects of a poet's work, and, surely, one who does it is not lazy.

A young man of New-Orleans whom his father had sent to New-York to learn here how to become a successful business man, was studying how to become a poet. He knew nobody, had no desire to know anybody, but looked at the passers-by and read in their faces the events of their minds. He looked also at the streets, the buildings, the scenes on the rivers, and he painted them in solid verses. He composed poems, odes, sonnets, roundels, ballads, and other works with marvelous fidelity. He studied books also, and newspapers. He had no other ambition than the true ambition, and cared for fame, celebrity, and glory no more than an elephant cares for a violet. In New-York, where the millionaires are so poor, a young man rocked by the singing and dancing chorus of illusions may live happily on $30 a month.

This young man lived happily. One morning that he was rewriting his "Double Ballad of Girls Without a Dowry," there was a knock at his door. He said "Come in," and there appeared a robust old man, clean-shaven, with thick white hair in bristles brushed from a forehead expressing joy and well-being.

"I am," he said, "José Miangolara, the owner of this house."

"Have I forgotten to pay my rent?" asked the young man, offering a chair to the visitor.

"On the contrary," said the old man, "you are only too punctual, but I intend that you shall have no rent to pay in future. I wish to offer this room to you in exchange for a great service that you may render to me, if you wish. I am a theatrical manager."

"There are sillier trades," said the young man, conciliatingly.

"Doubtless," said the old man, "but there are less pleasant ones. I began life as a brigand in the Abruzzi. It was sweet, then, to sleep in caverns on the knees of a copper-colored woman, to be dressed in a picturesque costume, and to arrest stage coaches; but there are so few stage coaches now that my profession became a sinecure. I had to look for another situation. I am not 'kicking,' as Miss Winifred, my star dancer—have you not heard of her?—says. In my hall, which is always crowded, I have already picked up millions. Crowds are crushed at my doors, and the newspapers laud me to the skies. My children, whose mother is dead, are married; I live in a harem, all the women of which court me, and, in order to make to monogamy an insignificant concession, I intend to marry a young woman who is pretty, stupid, 'kiddish,' and who deceives me with exemplary fidelity. I have carpets of Asia, rare furniture of all ages, and you may eat at my table delicious meals. My cook is a scoundrel, steeped in crime, but he knows how to make a sauce. I can satisfy any one of my whims, and that is why I have called on you. I should like to produce an operetta, as silly as all those that I have produced, but written in excellent verses. What do you think of the idea?"

"I don't think of it at all," said the young man. "I never go to a playhouse, and do not wish to go, ever."

"Right you are," said Miangolara, "but the wise resolution may not prevent you from fulfilling the object of my visit. I have essential elements: a musician who respects the poetry that he interprets and has no objections to composing masterpieces; a libretto, 'Queen Lilluokalani,' which is stupid, but which the public will like; and conscienceless actors. The author of the libretto is a biped who writes like a tinker, but he has caught the public's ear, and by the way that he martyrizes that ear everybody may know that he has it. What I want, the only thing that I lack, is poetry. I know that you can supply that."

"I never recited verses to anybody," said the young man. "Who told you that I could write any?"

"The janitor's daughter. She knows, for she has read Tennyson; and she says that you write adorably. Here is an analysis of 'Queen Lilluokalani.' It is six lines in length, and that is long enough. You may readily understand that the Ambassador and the Queen, being in love with each other, may say anything that they like. When will your work be finished?"

"You may come for it after dinner," said the young man. At the appointed hour the work was done. Weeks passed and the young man began to think that he had done very little work for so much lodging. He continued to write roundels and ballads, and never asked himself what had become of his Miangolara verses. They had been extravagantly successful. He learned this one day that he met the theatrical manager in the street. The manager said to him: "You must be satisfied with your copyright."

"Pray what, or who, is Copyright?" asked the young man.

Miangolara explained to him that he had earned $100,000. With this fortune in certified checks the young man started for New-Orleans, but when the train stopped at Pass Christian he saw at the station a young girl and read in her eyes that she was saying to herself, "If a man as handsome as this wants me he can have me." He stepped out of the train, asked for her hand in marriage, got it, and has been preoccupied by nothing since then except the thought of making his wife happy.

If you do not believe this story, which is a very faithful, unadorned recital of facts, go to Pass Christian and ask any child in the crowd that waits at the railway station for the arrival and departure of trains to tell you the address of Prof. Ludovic de Montluzin, who looks like Richelieu, and whom everybody likes ardently.

A Sunday Night Concert.

A concert of singularly mixed character was given at Carnegie Music Hall last night. Artistic and inartistic work were strikingly associated in this entertainment which began with a harum-scarum, hurry-skurry performance of Weber's "Euryanthe" overture by a haphazard orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Victor Herbert. The artistic features of the evening were contributed by M. Emile Sauret, the distinguished violinist, and Plunket Greene, the excellent basso. M. Sauret paid his tribute to the dignity of his art by a warm and influential performance of Max Bruch's lovely first concerto. In breadth of tone, tenderness of sentiment, and devotion, the violinist's work left little to be desired. His mannerism of over-accentuating the articulation of his notes in pure legato passages occasionally detracted from the fluency of his cantilena and there were some trifling lapses from purity; but on the whole, his playing was that of a sincere and accomplished artist. Of course, the inevitable encore followed, and in responding to it with a dazzling bit of technical trickery—dazzlingly executed—and in his second number, Ernst's trashy "Airs Hongrois," he made the expected concessions to the taste of his audience.

Mr. Greene sang five songs—Schubert's "Litanei," the old German "Ein Frühlich's Gesang," Frederic Clay's "Sands o' Dee," the Scotch song, "The Twa Sisters o' Binnorie," and the English "Twankydillo." In this list he had ample opportunity to display the most charming qualities of his fine art, and he succeeded in arousing the audience to a recognition of them. A young woman named Ellen Beach Yaw, who spends much good money in advertising the fact that she can sing several tones higher than Mme. Patti, was down on the programme for two exhib

TRANSVAALRAIDERSHOME

Troopers Who Helped Dr. Jameson Cheered by Crowds in London.

THEY DENOUNCE THE UITLANDERS

Tell Conflicting Stories Abont Their Defeat by Boers—Jameson Reaches England—Kruger's Position.

PLYMOUTH, England, Feb. 23.—The British steamship Harlech Castle, from Port Natal, Jan. 28, arrived here at 3:05 o'clock this morning, having on board 305 troopers who took part in Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, and who were compelled to surrender to the Boers. These men were turned over to the English authorities by the Boer Government, and the former ordered that they be brought to England. The officers of the expedition, including Dr. Jameson, arrived to-night on the transport Victoria. Among the men on the Harlech Castle there were six ill.

A tender went alongside the Harlech Castle shortly before 11:30 o'clock. The troopers were all mustered on the deck of the steamer, and their transfer to the tender was quickly accomplished. It was thought that much enthusiasm would be displayed on their arrival here, as there is scarcely a doubt that their raid, illegal though it was, caused much popular admiration in England. The result did not bear out expectation. There was no crowd present to witness their disembarkation from the tender, and there was no cheering.

A majority of the troopers were attired in the police uniform of the British South Africa Company, but a number of them wore nondescript garments. Overcoats and other clothing suitable to this climate were supplied to them, and they then looked far more comfortable than they did in the early morning. They are a hardy-looking lot of men. Their ages range from twenty to thirty-five years. Many of them belong to some of the best families in England, having gone to South Africa, where they could do work which, had they done it here, would have caused them to have been looked down upon by their acquaintances.

The representative of The United Press interviewed a number of the men. Their stories of the fight, which ended in their surrender at Krugersdorp, varied widely. Some of them stated that when they surrendered to the Boer force their ammunition had been exhausted, while others declared that there was no lack of ammunition.

They all agreed that the Boers lost from 170 to 200 men killed, though this has been denied by the Boers themselves. One of the complaints that has been repeatedly made against the Boers' method of warfare is that they will not face their foes in the open, hiding behind trees and rocks, and in gullies, and picking their enemies off without themselves being seen. If they followed this method in their attack on Dr. Jameson's force, and it has been repeatedly stated that they did, it is hard to understand how their loss could have been as heavy as the troopers claim. One of the men, however, said that he had seen the official Boer return of their dead, and that this showed that 182 were killed.

In one particular, all the troopers were in hearty agreement, and that was in denunciation of the Uitlanders of Johannesburg, who, they declared, had induced them to enter the Transvaal, and then did not dare to raise a finger to help them, though they (the foreign residents) had a large and well-armed body of men, who, if they had been sent to Dr. Jameson's aid, would have put an entirely different face on the affair. The men were very bitter in their expression against the Johannesburgers.

Shortly after the troopers had been landed they were supplied with railroad tickets at the expense of the Government, and all were immediately shipped to their homes. Many of them are Irishmen and Scotchmen. Some have large interests in Mashonaland, and expect to return to South Africa when quiet is restored there. A number of the men said that the gold fields of the Mashonaland Company would give all of the party a bonus of £100 in London.

The transport Victoria anchored in the Sound at midnight. As soon as it was learned that she had arrived a boat that had been chartered by the press representatives put out to her. When the press boat attempted to run alongside the transport she was warned off, the warning being accompanied by the information that no communication would be allowed with the prisoners.

Several officers of the Victoria were on deck, and they were questioned at long distance regarding Dr. Jameson and his officers. They declined to give any information beyond the statement that all the prisoners were well, and that Dr. Jameson was asleep.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A majority of Jameson's troopers arrived at the Paddington Station this evening from Plymouth. A moderate-sized crowd was in the street, but none of its members, even though they were relations of the men, was allowed to enter the station. Most of the crowd believed that Dr. Jameson and his party had arrived, and they refused to be disabused.

When the cabs and carriages conveying the men came out of the station the crowd cheered. The troopers enjoyed their reception, and waved their hats in response to the cheers. As they proceeded eastward, their uniforms attracted attention, and large crowds followed the vehicles, cheering and roaring for Dr. Jameson.

There was a big demonstration in Picadilly Circus, where the crowd was so dense that the carriages proceeded with difficulty.

There was a great contrast between the reception accorded to the men in London and Plymouth. The enthusiasm displayed here showed that Dr. Jameson is a popular hero in London.

The statement made some days ago, that after Mr. Chamberlain's interview with Cecil Rhodes the Government had decided that it was important to prevent Dr. Jameson from communicating with anybody before he was delivered to justice, and had therefore dispatched Inspector Froest with a warrant to arrest him en route, proves to have been erroneous in respect of the dispatch of Inspector Froest. Instead of going to arrest Dr. Jameson, the Inspector went to Madeira, where he joined the Harlech Castle and accompanied her to England. It is learned that he attempted to get the troopers to talk on the subject of the raid, but he met with little success. He did not arrest anybody.

Some of the troopers here deny the story that they were without food and water on their march to Krugersdorp, and thus contradiction is given to the statement that they were exhausted through lack of these essentials, and that this was one of the reasons that led to their surrender.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 23.—The Standard says that all the stories of an anti-British movement having for its object the deposition of President Krüger when he goes to England in response to the invitation of Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, are false. The paper adds that the reports are resented.

The Rand and Pretoria are joining hands over the Vredendorp disaster, in which so many persons lost their lives through a dynamite explosion, and race feeling has almost vanished. The Boers and Uitlanders are co-operating in their efforts to help the sufferers. Fifteen hundred persons who were made destitute by the explosion will have to be provided for for a long time. The fund of about £100,000 that has been raised for the benefit of the sufferers is inadequate.

A Ceremonious Doctor.

From The Quarterly Review.

A well-known Baronet was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and a message was dispatched post-haste for Sir Henry. He was not at home, but his locum tenens hastened to the patient's house and saw the necessity for bleeding him without a moment's loss of time. In these circumstances the first basin that came to hand—an earthenware one—was naturally made use of. When Sir Henry himself arrived upon the spot, he rated his representative severely for having used anything but "the finest china" for a man of Sir George's rank!

Those who believe this story will believe anything. We do not find it in Dr. Munk; but he repeats another anecdote told in the "Life of Sir Astley Cooper." When Sir Henry was summoned to the side of Lord Liverpool, then lying in a state of unconsciousness, he entered the room with "three profound bows" toward the sofa on which his lordship was reclining.

The Hat He Wore in 1840.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., Feb. 23.—Samuel Clary died to-day at the age of eighty-eight. He took an active part in the campaign of 1840 for Gen. William Henry Harrison, and one of his proudest possessions in his old age was the hat he wore during the campaign. His last request was that the hat be presented to Mrs. Dimmick on the occasion of her marriage to Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

"THE TURK AND THE ARMENIAN"

Lecture by M. M. Mangasarian of Chicago, a Native of Armenia.

M. M. Mangasarian, lecturer before the Chicago Society of Ethical Culture, was introduced last night to the congregation of the Church of Divine Paternity, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton.

Mr. Mangasarian is an Armenian, but was educated in this country. He is a man of striking personality. He is small of stature, with fierce black eyebrows and mustache, a prominent nose, and a shock of raven black hair.

He has many of the mannerisms of Prof. Felix Adler, both as to enunciation and delivery. At times last night he was dramatic, so strongly did he portray the condition of his native land.

His subject was "The Turk and the Armenian." He said there were two reasons why the Turk took occasion to massacre the Armenians; first, because he hates everything Christian, and, second, because the Armenians of late have openly voiced their political ideas and expressed the wish and the hope to be freed from the Moslem yoke.

For 1,500 years, he declared, against the greatest odds and blandishments, though massacred out and over, and though promised a share of the reins of state if they would but forsake the Christian religion, the Armenians have, as a people, remained true to the teachings of Christianity, and preferred the New Testament to the Koran. Despite the most malignant persecution Islam has never succeeded in throwing the cross out of its empire and it never will.

The Armenian has but one of two things offered to him, the Koran or death, and the fortitude with which he accepts the situation and declares himself willing to die is heroic in the highest sense.

But that America should stand idly by and see him die is the shame of the nineteenth century. Diplomatic Europe and diplomatic America are afraid to interfere, simply from questions of politics, but thinking and religious America had long since, in unison with religious England, declared that the butchery of the Armenians should cease.

America is largely responsible for the troubles in Armenia, for they are due to the strains of freedom that have reached this progressive people from the Western World, which have made their hearts beat faster and their bosoms heave in ecstatic exultation until it would seem that their shackles shall burst.

The Armenians long for the freedom and progressiveness of America. Having seen Americans, having read of their glorious principles of equality and democracy, their hearts have been fired in emulation. They see in American institutions a realization of their ideals, and they long for a breath from the land of liberty.

The Ottoman country stands for all that is degenerate and non-progressive. In 1,000 years the nation has not added one settlement to its empire. Everything is at a standstill.

Dr. Eaton drew a striking picture of "the tragedy of the nineteenth century." He paid a glowing tribute to Clara Barton, whom he likened to the angel of the battlefield distributing aid, sympathy, and condolence to the poor and afflicted.

After the services a collection was taken up for the aid of the Armenian sufferers.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

In its issue of Feb. 13, The Naval and Military Record (British) says:

"Notwithstanding the recent strengthening of the Channel squadron by the commissioning of vessels taking 2,500 men, and the formation of a particular service squadron, with 3,600 men, the Admiralty have been able to maintain at their efficient strength the crews of the fleet reserve and dockyard reserve ships at the home ports. In addition to this, the thousands of men undergoing gunnery and torpedo courses of instruction have been in no way interfered with, while there are enough men at the general depots to commission at short notice three first-class battleships and four first-class or six second-class cruisers. Nor has it been found necessary to reduce the strength of our foreign service squadrons in order to attain such a highly satisfactory state of affairs at home, for in addition to the fact that at the present moment the squadrons on their respective stations are stronger both as regards ships and men than they have ever been before, there is an unprecedented number of vessels on their homeward journeys."

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The United Service Gazette (British) notes that the manufacture of water-tube boilers, which has hitherto been confined to private engineering firms, has now been extended to a Government establishment, Keyham factory having in course of construction a complete set of water-tube boilers, together with the propelling and auxiliary engines for the Proserpine, now building at Sheerness.

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"A point of interest in gunnery training," says The Naval and Military Record (British) editorially, "is connected with the development of speed in modern vessels. The naval gunner may now be required to fire at a ship passing his own at the rate of 40 knots an hour, supposing both vessels to have a speed of 20 knots. The man who can be depended upon to get his shell home under these conditions is surely worth more than 4d. a day. But the question has arisen as to how the necessary practice is to be given to our seamen gunners of the present day. In the ordinary quarterly practice at sea, ships are required to maintain a decent speed in steaming around the targets, but this is a widely different thing from passing an enemy steaming 20 knots an hour. In practice, under these conditions, the target is virtually a fixed one, and the range changes far less rapidly than it would in action. At Portsmouth during the past few weeks, some experiments have been tried with the aid of the new torpedo-boat destroyers, which are likely to be further developed. It has been suggested, we understand, that if such targets as are needed can be made, they shall be towed at a speed of about 20 knots by the destroyers, while other destroyers steam past the targets and discharge their quick-firing guns at the mark."

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Under date of Feb. 9, the Berlin correspondent of The Naval and Military Record (British) says:

"The bill for the augmentation of the strength of the imperial navy, to be laid before the Reichstag in November next, will demand the setting aside of 125,000,000 marks, (£6,225,000.) There is little doubt that, in view of recent events, the House will grant the sum, which is chiefly intended, as stated officially last week, for the construction of powerful cruisers."

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A British service journal says that the extraordinary pains which are being taken to perfect the efficiency of the British Navy may be illustrated by the action of Lord Kelvin, who has of late been engaged in a series of interesting experiments as to the effect of quick-firing guns on the crews of the vessels subject to that fire, or engaged in directing that fire. The results of Lord Kelvin's investigation are to show that the survivors of a fifteen minutes' cannonade from a battery of quick-firing guns would be reduced to a condition of ineffectiveness.

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Oil fuel is to be used in the British cruiser Gladiator, whose construction was recently begun at Portsmouth. The oil is to be carried in bulk, and the tanks are to be built as feed tanks.

Crossing the Track and Death.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your sensible editorial note in to-day's NEW-YORK TIMES relating to the death of Gen. Ewing, who was killed by a surface car, is worthy of attention. There is not a day, either in New-York or Brooklyn, that there are not innumerable hairbreadth escapes.

I made a providential escape yesterday in Brooklyn. Having drilled myself to what you designate "a reflex muscular action," which has become automatic, I get off a trolley going down a right-hand track to cross to the sidewalk on the left. Just then, without any premonitory sound of gong, down came another trolley car at full speed, and had I ventured a foot I should have been smashed.

I think lives might be saved if the surface railroad managers would have warnings placed in evidence in the cars bidding passengers take certain precautions when they leave the car and have to cross the track. I should say when you cross a track do not budge from the place where you stand until the car you leave has moved off some distance, say twice its length, otherwise it screens the car coming down in the opposite direction. "Look well before you leap" is an excellent adage.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 20, 1896. P. B.

SPEECHES BY THE KAISER

Solemn and Platitudinous Talks About Germany.

ADULATION OF WILLIAM THE GREAT

Remarks Concerning the German Navy That Fail to Give Satisfaction to the Colonial Enthusiasts.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Emperor favored the nation with two of his characteristic oratorical performances last week. The first and most notable one was delivered Thursday upon the occasion of the annual dinner given by the Governor of Brandenburg to the members of the Brandenburg Diet, a function which his Majesty always graces with his presence and platitudes. On this occasion, apropos of the silver jubilee of the empire, the Kaiser, after making flowery and sentimental references to Heaven's special grace to the empire and the imperial house, proceeded to inculcate in the minds of his hearers the lesson of the duty of the nation in the future.

"What we have witnessed," said his Majesty, "and what has been effected we owe solely to the Great Emperor William and his trust in God. The entire celebrations in commemoration of the victories of the German arms, which were held in 1895, culminated in the glorification of his personality, which has become nothing less than holy to us. It is our sacred duty to preserve his personality and hallowed memory against all comers."

The Kaiser's adulation of his grandfather never has run to greater lengths than upon this occasion, nor has his exclusion of all reference to Prince Bismarck and the ex-Chancellor's co-workers in the foundation of the empire been more marked. Nevertheless, his Majesty's utterances were acclaimed dutifully and fervently.

The address delivered by the Emperor upon the occasion of his swearing-in of the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven Friday was modeled after his remarks upon similar occasions in the past. Speaking of the German Navy, the Kaiser said that although it was small as compared with the navies of some of the other powers, it was in progress of growth. The absence from his remarks of anything more encouraging to the hopes of the Chauvinists than the foregoing utterance caused great disappointment, especially to those who are exerting every possible effort to extend the colonial possessions of Germany. Those standing foremost in the endeavor to forward Germany's colonial interests, led by Dr. Peters, the African explorer, have entered into an agitation for an unlimited increase of the German Navy.

Colonial Enthusiasts.

The annual meeting of the Berlin branch of the German Colonial Association has just elected Dr. Peters President of the association, ousting Prince Arenberg, whose loyalty to the colonial cause, combined with his moderation, has commanded general respect for him. The expanding fervor of the colonial enthusiasts, however, demanded a more energetic and pushing leader, and their views have found an exponent in Dr. Peters, who is a fanatical advocate of a greater Germany, and a policy of persistent agitation for the introduction in the Reichstag of a navy bill demanding a large increase of ships, men, and guns, and it is believed widely that his course is prompted, at least indirectly, by the Emperor.

Some of the speakers in the Budget Committee which was dealing with the colonial estimates last week, strongly condemned the attitude assumed by Dr. Peters. His defenders in the committee attempted to explain away some of the objections made to him, but they were met with criticisms which they could not combat. Some of the doctor's critics reminded his defenders that the Government was paying Dr. Peters 6,000 marks a year for doing nothing, while he was spending his leisure time in agitating a policy to which the Ministers of State were opposed nominally. Dr. Peters, addressing the Berlin branch of the German Colonial Association the evening following this discussion in the committee, justified his attitude and declared that he had been prompted in his course by Duke John of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the President of the German Colonial Society, who, he said, had informed him that since the society had thrown its whole energy into the Transvaal question, it was bound to support the Emperor in his efforts to strengthen the power of the nation beyond the seas. Therefore, he said, the Central Committee would make the question of increasing the navy the leading plank in its platform.

The National Zeitung, in an article on the subject, warns the colonial agitators to leave the question of increasing the navy to the Reichstag, where it belongs. The Borsen Zeitung asserts that the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office has written a letter to Dr. Peters pointedly directing his attention to his duties as an imperial officer on half pay.

Whatever may be the private aspirations of the Emperor and his Ministers, there is very little prospect that the agitation of the Colonial party will be successful in moving the public, which at present continues to be satisfied that it is taxed sufficiently to meet the expenditures involved in maintaining the army. Even if extensive shipbuilding was meditated by the Government, the German yards would be unable to undertake the work, as they already are occupied fully with work which will keep them going at their full capacity for two years to come.

A branch of the German Colonial Society was inaugurated in Hamburg Feb. 21 with great éclat. Duke John of Mecklenburg-Schwerin presided, and resolutions were passed declaring that an increase of the number of German cruisers was imperatively necessary. Hundreds of applications for membership were received at the meeting.

A Visit to Bismarck.

Prince Bismarck received at Friedrichsruh on Saturday a deputation of Conservatives and others styling themselves the Parties of Law and Order from the Saale District. The ex-Chancellor was in his usual health, and in reply to an address presented by the deputation reviewed the events of the Franco-Prussian conflict, an epoch, he said, which was unavoidable as paving the way for ulterior achievements. He was rejoiced, he said, to see that the parties representing law and order were co-operating with the Government to complete what had been gained by the war of 1870 instead of forming into separate factions.

The members of the Bundesrath, who held a banquet on Thursday evening to commemorate the founding of the empire, wired Prince Bismarck a message of cordial congratulation.

Col. Ludlow Going to Berlin.

Lieut. Col. Ludlow, Military Attaché to the United States Embassy in London, who passed through Berlin about ten days ago on his way to Kiel, is expected back here in a day or two in response to a request from the Emperor, who only learned of the Colonel's presence in Berlin after he had started for Kiel. Col. Ludlow has been inspecting the Corinth Canal in obedience to orders from the Washington Government, and went to Kiel under similar instructions for the purpose of surveying the Baltic-North Sea Canal.

In consequence of experiments with the Röntgen rays, enabling the reading of the contents of inclosed letters, a Berlin chemist is making experiments with a substance for the manufacture of envelopes which will be impervious to the rays.

Poor Treatment of Hammerstein.

The lack of generosity on the part of the former friends of Baron von Hammerstein, the former Conservative leader and editor in chief of the Kreuz Zeitung, who is in jail here under charges of forgery and embezzlement, is being criticised severely. They have not even paid into the court the trifling sum which would enable him to obtain his meals from a common restaurant pending his trial, and, in consequence, he has been compelled to eat the ordinary prison fare.

An ex-French officer, who, while a prisoner of war in 1870 came into contact with Hammerstein, has interested himself in behalf of Hammerstein and his family. He has provided Hammerstein's wife and children with quarters, and also provided them with food and money. He also has paid into court the sum of 200 rmarks for the purpose of furnishing Hammerstein with meals from a restaurant outside the prison, and in a letter accompanying the money mentions his grateful memory of the kindness he received at the hands of Hammerstein and others while he was a prisoner in the hands of the Germans.

The Saxony Socialists.

The Socialist newspapers declare that if the Diet of the Kingdom of Saxony shall pass the Franchise bill which is before that body, the Socialist Deputies in the Saxon Diet will resign their mandates and withdraw from the Chamber.

ITALY'S WAR WITH DERVISHES.

Five Thousand Abyssinians Are Hovering Around Kassala.

ROME, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Massowah states that 5,000 dervishes are hovering around the town of Kassala, in the northwestern part of the Province of Tigre. An engagement has taken place between the Italian outposts and a force of 600 of the dervishes. The latter were repulsed with a loss of 80 killed. Ten of the Italians were killed. Kassala is a well-fortified place, and no anxiety is felt for its safety.

New Austrian Consul General.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The Official Gazette announces that Herr F. Stockinger, at present Director of the Commercial Chancellerie of the Austrian Embassy at London, has been appointed Consul General at New-York, in succession to Theodore Havemeyer, who recently resigned. Baron von Leonhardi, the Vice Consul at New-York, will be transferred to Chicago.

GEN. RUNYON TO BE BURIED TO-DAY

Funeral Services to be Held This Afternoon in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—The funeral of Gen. Theodore Runyon, late Ambassador to Germany, will take place to-morrow at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. The pall bearers will be Robert F. Ballantine, Charles Borcherling, John F. Dryden, Amzi Dodd, Judge David A. Depue, Judge J. Frank Fort, Frederick Frelinghuysen, William B. Guild, Garret A. Hobart, F. Walter Jackson, Thomas N. McCarter, Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, Franklin Murphy, Gen. Joseph W. Plume, Cortlandt Parker, William A. Righter, Senator James Smith, William Stainsby, Eugene Vanderpoole, and Edward H. Wright.

The services will begin at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Henry Baker, pastor of the church, will be in charge. He will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jacob Todd of Philadelphia, Bishop Andrews, and Presiding Elder Hammond of the Newark Conference.

The wreaths presented at Berlin by Emperor William, Empress Augusta Victoria, and the Ambassadors of other nations will rest upon the coffin to-morrow. A florist has replaced the withered flowers piece by piece.

The body will be placed in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MR. HARTER TO BE BURIED IN MANSFIELD

His Negotiations with the Agent Who Insured His Life for $100,000.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The body of ex-Congressman M. D. Harter, who committed suicide yesterday after having insured his life for $100,000, was taken to-day to Mansfield, where it will be buried.

It is understood that the agent of the company who wrote the policy on Mr. Harter's life assured him that the face of the policy would be paid, no matter how soon he might die and no matter what might be the cause of his death.

It is reported that Mr. Harter asked the direct question, what would happen if he should commit suicide, and that the agent said the policy would be good, even in that case.

"Uber Alles in der Welt."

From The Contemporary Review.

Before the war, it seemed possible that the Germans would give up their crabbed letters, and take to those in use among most other civilized nations. A great step in the right direction had already been taken, inasmuch as scientific books were printed in Roman characters. Now there is but little chance of further progress in this direction. The old letters have become the symbol of patriotism, and no one now talks of discarding them. Thus another barrier between nations is sedulously preserved.

A more natural and justifiable phase of patriotism was that displayed during the recent Sedan commemorations. None the less, they brought into unpleasant prominence the least amiable features of the modern German character. The North German is, as a rule, sturdy, honest, and conscientious in a high degree. But, even when not excited, he does not greatly cultivate the suaviter in modo. His "yea" and his "nay" have a sheerness and sharpness that are a little startling to the smooth-tongued foreigner. But when to this natural aggressiveness of speech there is added the lofty and undisguised contempt for aliens which is engendered by the memory of astounding victories, the German is, for the nonce, the reverse of amiable. During the Sedan-Feier the one dominant thought, which found expression in every word and tone and gesture, was:

Deutschland, Deutschland, uber Alles,
Uber Alles in der Welt.

That is: Germany first—the other nations nowhere.

No doubt something of this feeling is to be found among other peoples. The Frenchman has certainly a complacent belief in his own pre-eminence. And as certainly it lies latent at the back of British thought. But nowhere is it so aggressively displayed as in Germany. It is there a postive cult. It is encouraged by the authorities; it is fostered in the schools; perhaps some day it will form a subject for examination.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Edward Atkinson of Boston.

—BUCKINGHAM—John L. Stoddard of Boston.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany.

—MARLBOROUGH—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina.

—WALDORF—John K. Cowen, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

—PARK AVENUE—Public Printer Thomas E. Benedict of Washington, Kyrie Bellew, and Mrs. Potter.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore, Eugene Tompkins of Boston, and Mme. Eleonora Duse.

—FIFTH AVENUE—John Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; Senator Watson, C. Squire of Washington, Nicholas E. Young, and Edward Hanlon.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—EBBITT—L. J. Morrison, New-York.

—RIGGS—James Hyde, D. J. Sprague, New-York.

—COCHRAN—J. W. Appell, F. W. Sacket, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—D. C. Curtis, New-York; George B. Gallagher, H. F. McCarthy, N. E. Thice, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Swayne, A. H. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Draine, Gilbert Coddington, G. W. Smalley, Edward E. Rice, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. William C. Tucker, Mrs. E. N. Alexander, Samuel Stuart, E. R. Dunbar, Charles E. Rushmore, New-York; Redmon Kersey, Jr., Mr. R. Kersey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dougherty, Miss Hunter, Miss Alice Kersey, John C. Thompson, Edward C. Thayer, Brooklyn.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—5:45 A. M.—362-4 Ninth Avenue; Henry Bristoll, restaurant; damage, $300.

—7:10 A. M.—1,902 Park Avenue; Bartholomew Tenor, dwelling; damage trifling.

—1:00 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Hudson River Railroad; Kelly & Buck, stable; damage slight.

—2:00 P. M.—122 Suffolk Street; chimney; damage trifling.

—2:15 P. M.—25 Tenth Avenue; Homer and Schwabland; no damage.

—3:00 P. M.—9 Clark Street; Paul Behrndt, dwelling; no damage.

—3:45 P. M.—244 Canal Street; James Kearney; damage trifling.

—4:30 P. M.—723 Eleventh Avenue; Thomas McNaughton, tenement; damage, $100.

5:40 P. M.—54 Cannon Street; unoccupied tenement; damage, $100.

—8:50 P. M.—316 West Twelfth Street; Thomas Watling; damage, $20.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Swansea Feb. 8, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS James Brand, (Br.,) Tucker, Lisbon Feb. 7, with mdse to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SALVATION ARMY CRISIS

Commander Ballington Booth Will Take No Orders from England.

STATEMENT CHEERED TO THE ECHO

Report that Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker Had Been Appointed for America Not Believed.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army last night announced to the members of his staff that he had decided not to relinquish command of the army in the United States, and that under no circumstances would he take orders from England.

This was taken to mean that he will reorganize the army in this country on an independent basis, and it was received with cheers and other demonstrations of approval.

The Commander emerged from his retirement last evening and appeared at the Army Headquarters in West Fourteenth Street, where he held a council of war with his staff supporters. Col. Alexander N. Nicol, the personal representative of Gen. Booth in the present difficulty, and Col. Eadie, who has assumed to exercise the authority of Acting Commander, were called to the council room and given to understand the Commander's position. They went into his presence pale and trembling, and they emerged from the room looking very much troubled.

During the session a message was received purporting to come from London to the effect that Commander and Mrs. F. De La Tour Booth-Tucker had been appointed to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth in the United States. This was promptly bulletined by Col. Nicol, but its truth was denied by Commander Booth and his friends, who declared that the dispatch was bogus and was issued by Eva Booth, who is in this city, to create a false impression. Commander Booth's statement that he would not recognize the message as official was received with applause. It was argued that the message could not be authentic, because Gen. Booth is not in London, and would not make an appointment of such importance except in the regular way, from the London headquarters.

Commander Booth's arrival at headquarters was entirely unexpected, and took the opposition by surprise. The regular Sunday evening gospel service was in progress, and the large hall was well crowded. Early in the evening a spirit of insubordination was manifested by several members of the corps, who refused to don their uniforms and join the corps inside. They retained their citizen's dress, and stood on the sidewalk in front of the building. One of those was Major Glenn, who is Commander Booth's most intimate lieutenant.

Major Glenn stood near the curb, watching the horse cars. A few moments past 9 o'clock a tall, slender man, with a prominent nose and long hair, and enveloped in a long army overcoat, sprang from a blue-line car going westward. He was instantly recognized as Commander Booth, and in a moment a cheering crowd surrounded him. With him was his lawyer, Mr. Alexander. Followed by Major Glenn, they hurried into the building and rushed into the elevator, which carried them up to the fourth floor, where the Commander's private office is situated. As quickly as possible they entered the office, and the door was locked and barred against intruders.

Commander Booth looked excited as he hurried inside. He held an open manuscript which he seemed anxious to read to his friends. Messengers were dispatched to various officers scattered through the building, and in a short time about thirty were closeted with the Commander. Among them were Brigadiers Evans and Fielding of Chicago, Major Stillwell of Michigan, Major Glenn, Staff Captain Crafts, Major Marshall, and Ensign Taylor. When all were seated, Commander Booth rose and addressed them.

He had spoken but a moment when he was interrupted with a burst of applause, and similar demonstrations were repeated during his speech. Members of the staff then expressed their views, and messengers were sent for Cols. Nicol and Eadie. They responded, but did not seem to relish the idea of meeting Commander Booth just then, and they did not remain in the room long. It was shortly after they retired from the Commander's presence that the message announcing the appointment of Ballington Booth's successor was received. It was handed to Col. Eadie, who immediately regained his spirits, rushed to the council chamber, and delivered it. It was received in silence, and he left the room smiling. Then Commander Booth told his hearers that he did not believe the message was authentic, and he would not consider it of any account until it was verified.

This aroused enthusiasm, and he was cheered again and again.

But Col. Nicol was not going to loose any time in acquainting the army with the news, and he posted this notice on the bulletin board near the main entrance:

"Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker have been appointed successors to Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and may be expected to arrive in this country with all dispatch. A. N. NICOL."

Commander Booth remained with his officers until 11 o'clock. The elevator was ordered to the floor, and when it was in readiness the room door was opened and Commander Booth and his friends made a rush for it. They were hurried to the ground floor, where another rush was made for the street. A carriage was waiting for the Commander and he sprang into it.

A great crowd had gathered to see him leave the building, and it followed him, shouting and cheering, as he was driven away. At Sixth Avenue the carriage was driven to the sidewalk. Commander Booth leaped from it and ran up the steps to the elevated railroad station. A policeman, seeing the crowd pursuing him and shouting, thought he was some one trying to escape capture, and followed him up the steps. Commander Booth jumped on a train that was pulling out just as the policeman got to the ticket box, and so failed to catch the Commander.

The Gospel meeting was cut short because of the arrival of Commander Booth at headquarters and the rumor that if the audience learned that he was in the building a demonstration would be made. Col. Nicol was to have led the exercises, but while passing through the corridors he was hissed by a number of outsiders, and he had reason to believe that he would be received on the platform with manifestations of hostility. His chair on the platform remained vacant.

Several messages were sent to officers of the army on the platform during the meeting, and the audience could see that something unusual was going on, but it was not told that Commander Booth was in the headquarters. Shortly after his arrival the meeting was brought to a close and the lights were turned out.

The staff officers of the army will hold a meeting this morning. Important developments are expected to-day.

Two more proclamations were issued yesterday from Salvation Army Headquarters by Col. Alexander M. Nicol regarding the present troubles in the army's management, and both, by reason of that which they left unsaid, served to intensify the excitement among the officers and soldiers. No word had been received from Commander Ballington Booth or Mrs. Booth, and everybody who was expected to know of their intentions professed complete ignorance on that point. Religious services were held during the day in the lower hall in headquarters, and the subject most generally discussed by the crowds of soldiers and others was the crisis in the affairs of the army. The action that has led to the present unfortunate situation was spoken of in undertones, for instructions have been issued to prevent mention of the trouble in the hearing of strangers.

The first proclamation was typewritten on official headquarters notepaper, and was as follows:

THE COMMANDER'S RESIGNATION.

Col. Nicol, the General's representative, desires to make the following appeal to all soldiers and friends of the army in America:

1—LOOK UP.

The army's principles are once more being put to a severe test. It is our duty to stand by them, for they have been demonstrated in all lands, as well as in the history of American struggles and triumphs, and have been inspired by the Holy Ghost.

2—WAIT.

Do not be in a hurry to condemn any one. Hasty judgments in these matters often cause lasting sorrows.

3—FIGHT.

Our business is to save souls. Stick to this. The army must never, at any price, falter in its forward march to rescue the world from an eternal hell.

4—PRAY.

Pray for the officers, soldiers, friends, and enemies of the flag. Pray for the future of America. Pray for our beloved General in this terrible and overwhelming sorrow. But, above all, pray that you may have more of the spirit of Jesus Christ, the world's greatest sufferer, and don't lead a selfish life.

GO AND SAVE SOULS.

The second document, which follows, was of the nature of a general denial of statements made by friends of the Booths concerning the causes and alleged dismissal of the Booths:

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS.

It is untrue, as reported in the press, that Commandant Herbert Booth peremptorily demanded his brother to hand over the keys and property of the army.

It is equally untrue that he ever dismissed Commander Ballington Booth. Neither Commandant Herbert Booth nor any other officer possesses such power. That power is only vested in the General.

There is no foundation in the report that Commandant Herbert Booth, Commissioner Eva Booth, and Col. Nicol were deputed by the International Headquarters in London to court-martial the American leaders. Such was in no way the nature of their visits, and, indeed, such a proceeding would be contrary to the army's methods of discipline and government.

It is absolutely false that Commandant Herbert Booth has assumed the command of the forces in the United States. At no time has there ever existed a shadow of foundation for this statement.

It is an unwarranted aspersion, both on the character and commission of Commandant Herbert Booth, to say that he has been actuated by jealousy toward his brother, or that he has ever sought, or seeks now, the American command.

His visits to New-York were of a pacific character—those of a mediator—and in accordance with instructions from the International Headquarters.

It is not true that Commandant Herbert Booth is in New-York. Having fulfilled his commission he returned to Toronto, and is at present conducting his farewell.

It is absolutely untrue that any officer on the National Headquarters' Staff has ever tried to oust Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from their positions. The statement is a pure fabrication. ALEXANDER M. NICOL,
The General's Representative, and Colonel, Salvation Army.

Col. Nicol remained in seclusion all day, but Col. Eadie, who is the acting commander of the army, made a statement to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"The stories concerning my conduct in this country which were published this morning," said Col. Eadie, "are falsehoods instigated by the devil. One paper in particular printed an outrageous string of calumnies that would justify me in suing it for libel, but I have decided to leave the matter with God. He will demand an accounting from their author at the proper time. Meanwhile, I think the man's conscience will trouble him a little.

"It is not true," Col. Eadie explained, "that I am desirous of Anglicizing the Salvation Army. Such a statement is absurd. It is one of the cardinal principles of the army that it should be adapted to the people among whom it works. In America I am an American. I have been here two years, and have taken out my first papers. If I stay here five years I shall become an American citizen. In Japan I conform to the customs of the Japanese; in Wales, to the Welsh; in France, to the French, and in Rome, to the Romans."

"Do you object to the ownership of property by soldiers of the army?"

"Yes. The principles of the army are opposed to any soldier in its ranks owning property. There are several reasons. One is that no one is sent to any place for a longer term than five years, and, if they buy houses, they find it inconvenient to move when ordered elsewhere. There is no objection to any soldier holding property he owned before he joined the army, but he should not purchase land after he enters our ranks.

"Has objection been made to Commander Booth's owning his home in Montclair?"

"Commander Booth does not own that house. He bought it with Salvation Army funds and it belongs to the Salvation Army. He holds it as he holds all other Salvation Army property—as trustee. All Salvation Army Commanders, or Commissioners, hold the army property in their respective territories in the same way."

"Has a demand been made upon Commander and Mrs. Booth to turn over the Salvation Army property to Herbert Booth or to you, or Col. Nicol?"

"You can't make such a demand upon persons whom you can't find. We don't know where they are."

"If they were to return to headquarters would they be regarded as still leaders of the army?"

"By their own acts they have removed themselves from the army. Their resignations, however, have not been acted upon. Gen. Booth is now on his way from Bombay to London, and when he arrives in England he will consider the matter. Commander Booth stands in a different relation to the General than other Commanders. He is Gen. Booth's son, and in his letter of resignation he treats of family matters that make the situation extremely delicate. I think Gen. Booth will call a council of Commanders of equal rank with Ballington Booth, to whom he will submit the whole question of Ballington's refusal to obey orders, and his resignation, and they will recommend such a course as they may deem best for the discipline of the army. It will not be a court-martial, but a court of inquiry, and Gen. Booth will be left free to adopt or reject the advice given him."

"Under Gen. Booth's original order, Commander Booth has until April 9 to serve here, has he not?"

"Yes."

"

HOST OF HARNESS RACERS

Entries for Grand Circuit Week at Fleetwood.

THE LIST A RECORD BREAKER

Over 460 Entries Received—Encouraging Prospect for the Sulkies in Anti-Betting States.

For the second time in its history the Driving Club of New-York has beaten all records for a list of entries to a Grand Circuit meeting. Early last year, when other trotting associations in this State, including those at Buffalo and Rochester, were holding back in dread of the anti-betting law, the managers of Fleetwood Park stood in the breach. They offered a number of valuable purses, nominations for which closed Feb. 10. Owing to delays in the mails, on account of severe storms in the West, it required nearly a month to get in the full returns. Then it was found that the breeders, owners, and trainers everywhere had come to the support of metropolitan enterprise.

For the nine events some 320 entries were received, a showing that no other driving club had ever before approached. The meeting, which took place last August, was in keeping with this splendid patronage, but on account of giving two champion classes worth $5,000 each the week was not as profitable as had been expected.

This year the outlook has been scarcely one whit brighter, yet the new officials at Fleetwood were in no wise disheartened. They determined to assume the initiative again, and announced ten purses, worth $22,000 in all. Entries to these closed on the 15th inst., and Secretary "Ed" S. Hedges has the list almost completed. The only exceptions are the 3:00 trot and 3:00 pace, which are not quite ready, but will be at an early date. Taking the nominations received during last week, it is found the enormous and unprecedented total of 460 entries have been sent in. The distribution among the various classes is as follows:

Class.	No. of Entries.
2:30 trot	62
3:00 trot	47
2:50 trot (two-year-olds)	56
2:40 trot (three-year-olds)	47
2:24 trot	39
2:19 trot	37
2:15 trot	38
3:00 pace	47
2:25 pace	42
2:15 pace	35
Total	460

This is by all odds the most encouraging event in light harness circles that has happened this season. The full list of entries as sent out by Secretary Hedges is herewith presented:

2:40 Trot, (three-year-olds.)—Governor Holt, ch. c., by Pamlico-Blondette, by Leland; Alamance Farm, Graham, N. C. Ardnaree, b. c., by Ambassador-Lady Beach; Glen Moore Stock Farm, Glen Moore, N. J. Barbour's Thread, b. g., by Repetition-Lulu, by Robert McGregor; Summit View Farm, Verona, N. Y. Miss Alcy, br. f.; C. G. Mosher, Parkville, L. I. Defender, b. c., by Germaine-dam, by Alcantara J. H. Carmichael, Springfield, Mass. Navahoe, b. c., by Arion-Kate S.; J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass. Abit, ch. f., by Ambassador-Emblem. All Day, bl. c., by Ambassador-Lowland Girl; Kalamazoo, Mich. Master Del Mar, b. c., by Del Mar-Lady Hill; Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y. Cantabile, c. f., by Highwood-Jeanette; Blackburn & Willett, New-Berne, N. C. Hooker, f., by Ralph Wilkes-Helen Wilkes; E. V. R. Thayer, Boston, Mass. Lucy Carr, c. f., by Empire Wilkes; George W. Leavitt, Boston, Mass. Teddie L, br. f., by Wilson; Charles Whittemore, South Natick, Mass. Louise, c. f., by King Jay Bird-Miss Stewart; Oakwood Stock Farm, Prairie View, Ind. Archie Gamaleon, b. c., by Gamalson-Slipper; Oakwood Stock Farm, Prairie View, Ind. Kremlin King, br. c., by Kremlin-Carrie G.; W. M. Halsted, New-York City. Eldorado Belle, b. m., by Calabar-Paisley; Eldorado Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Pine Tree, b. f., by Lone Pine-Erma; John H. Powers, Brooklyn, N. Y. Adore, c. f.; Prospect Hill Stock Farm, Franklin, Penn. Cienega, br. f., by Alcantara-Wigarette, Circassian, br. g., by Stamboul-Tabbie Wilkes; Arden Farms, Goshen N. Y. Faustelle, ch. f., by Sidney-Faustina; Clark Whitbeck, Schenectady, N. Y. Bel Esprit, b. c., by Bow Bells-Alabama; W. F. Garth, Huntsville, Ala. ——bl. c., by Simmons-Lady Crittenden; Count W. Weeks, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Bellsant, ch. f., by Ralph Wilkes-Alderbawa; Maplehurst Farms, Lancaster, Mass. Gerhard, br. c., by Kerner-mare by Knickerbocker; Thomas Nolan, Goshen, N. Y. Confessor, ch. g., by Constantine-Devotee; Muster Hill Farm, East Braintree, Mass. Astalfo, b. g., by Electrite. Modesty; Lone Alto Farm, Dallas, Texas. Donzel, rn. c., by Eagle Bird-Glina; Frederick A. Weed, Potsdam, N. Y.; b. g., by Sable Wilkes-Auntie; Elba, blk. f., by Sable Wilkes. Hannah; San Mateo Farm, Cal. Wayne, b. c., Bow Bells; Hermitage stud, Nashville, Tenn. Sybil, b. f., by Bellwether-Kitty Carson. J. D. T. Blackstone, Norwich, Conn. William B. Fasig, b. c., by Alcantara-dam by Mambrino Patchen J. Monoghan, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Fern Leaf, b. f., by Onwardo-Maud O. Palm Leaf, br. g., by Onwardo-Miss Strickland; Rose Leaf, br. f., by Onwardo-Nellie Hadley; William Beckerle, Danbury, Conn. Kentucky Queen, b. m., by Axminister-Cricket; Esnathalda, b. m., by Wilkes Boy-Lulu Patchen; James Butler, Eastview Stock Farm, Tarrytown, N. Y. Incarnate, blk. c., by Chimes-Mocking Bird; The Abbot, b. c., by Chimes-Nettie King; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. Annihilator, b. g., by Egbert-Susie D.; bay colt, by Alcantara-Thornleaf; Empire City Stud, Cuba, N. Y. Rose Croix, rn. f., by Jay Bird-Lizzie Ryder; M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill. Annie Allerton, ch. m., by Allerton-mare by Brougham; Huyler, br. c., by Allerton-mare by Robert McGregor; C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill. Miss Lena, br. f., by John G. Carlisle-Fancy Bess; Margaret, rn. f., by Eagle Bird-Maggie F.; Gus Macey, Versailles, Ky. Doctor T., b& c., by Domineer-Ella S.; Domero T., b. c., by Domineer-Josephine Young; J. G. Taylor, Chebansee, Ill.

2:19 Trot, $3,000.—Bob Rysdyk, 2:18¼, br. g., by Royal Rysdyk-Fanny T.; George Ridey, Philadelphia, Penn. Tom Medium, 2:22, b. h., by Riley Medium-Queen XX.; Deutsch Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn. Marston C., 2:19¼, b. h., by Piedmont-Maiden; F. E. Hyde, Hartford, Conn. Crownman, 2:20¼, g. g., by Montello; E. M. Lockwood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Copeland, 2:20¼, br. g., by Del Mar-Miss Copeland; Suburban Stock Farm, Glen Falls, N. Y. Futurity, 2:19, b. h., by Hinder Wilkes-Maggie S.; Jeremiah Murphy, New-York City. May Day, 2:18½, b. m., by Abdallah Mambrino by Messenger Chief; J. H. Thayer, Lexington, Ky. Ruby, 2:18¼, b. m., by Clifton; Anton Rinschler, New-York City. Jacksonian, 2:19¾, by Autograph-Miss Fanny Jackson; Newark Farm, Newark, Del. Nomad, 2:19, h. g., by Smuggler-Mary A. Whitney; I. B. Fleming, Fleetwood Park, New-York. Little Nance, 2:21¼, rn. m., by Henry C., by Macbeth; Charles Coyne, Albany, N. Y. Vera, 2:18¾, b. m., by Stamboul-Gared. Pera, b m., by Stamboul-Georgiana, Arden Farms, Goshen, N. Y. Wanda, 2:21¼, b. m., by Piedmont-Unis, by Electioneer; C. E. Bedford, New-York City. Elf, 2:22¼, b. m., by Steinway-Bertha; F. T. Steinway, New-York City. B. L. C., 2:20¼, b. g., by Norwood-dam, by Mambrino Patchen; Col. E. Lowden Snowden, Philadelphia, Penn. Dick, 2:18½, b g., by Electioneer-Delilah; Warrenwood Farms, Marksborough, N. J. Jumbo Wilkes, 2:22¾, ch. h., by Victor Wilkes-Daisey; Charles Thoger, Sandlake, N. Y. Wag, 2:19½, blk. g., by Wilkes Boy-dam by Bagg's Grey Eagle; A. Mayo, Springfield, Mass. Golden Belle, 2:20¼, ch. m., by Don Carlos; F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass. Derby Princess, 2:25, blk. m., by Charles Derby-Princess; G. Wagner, Cleveland, Ohio. Billy Post, 2:22, br. g., by Winslow Wilkes-Fanny Post; Benjamin Hyde, Detroit, Mich. Bosaline, 2:19¼, b. m., by Red Wilkes-Susie Patchen; Eben Clark, Allentown, Penn. Bermuda Girl, 2:21¼, b. m., by Bermuda-Annie McKee; A. J. Weich, Hartford, Conn. Memorial, b. m., 2:23, by Brightwood-dam by Little Wonder; J. B. Greene, Wilmington, Del. Sabledale, 2:18½, b. m., by Sable Wilkes-Vixen; San Mateo Stock Farm, California. Beverly, 2:24½, blk. h., by Sable Conn. Captain Walbridge, 2:18¼, b. h., by Sable Wilkes-Auntie; William Beckerle, Danbury, Conn. Captain Walbridge, 2:18¼, b. h., by Arcases-Ruth Medium; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia, Penn. Baron Crisp, 2:24, br. h., by Baron Wilkes-Marie; James Butler, Eastview Stock Farm, Tarrytown, N. Y. Carrillon, 2:18¾, b. h., by Chimes-Carrie Palmer. Blue Bell, b. m., by Chimes-Goldie; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. Quality, b. m., by Electioneer-McCa. Hustler, b. s., by Hummer-Musette; Empire City Farm, Cuba, N. Y. Walter Mac, 2:22¾, b. h., by Hambletonian Dow-Clipper; El Palo Farm, Worthington, Mass. Falfa, ch. m., by Allerton, by Strathmore; C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill. Little Frank, b. g., by Ira Wilkes, by Caledonia Chief; P. Gray, New-York City.

2:50 Trot, (Two-Year Olds.)—Charcoal Wilkes, b. c., by Kentucky Wilkes-Hildegard; Glenmoore Stock Farm, Glenmoore, N. J. Stam Arden, b. c., by Stamboul-Beatrix Arden; Glenmoore Stock Farm, Glenmoore, N. J. Flyet, br. f., by Stamboul-Fly; Glenmoore Stock Farm, Glenmoore, N. J. Bay Filly, by Jay Bird, mare by Abdalbrino; George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio. Aznol, b. c., by Azmoor-Novelist, by Norval; Charles G. Fall, Boston, Mass. Will Stokes, blk. c., by Wilton-Jane L., by Hambletonian; O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal. Jay Bird-Chimes, blk. c., by Chimes-Frederica, by Almonarch; Edward Appell, Rochester, N. Y. Flower Box, b. f., by Boxwood-Wildflower, by Electioneer; John H. Dillon, New-Haven, Conn. Minnie B., blk. f., by Boxwood-Lucy, by Electioneer; Fred E. Hyde, Hartford, Conn. Noraline, by Norris-Elaine; Lorna, by Arion-Mable; J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass. Amron, br. c., by Baron Wilkes-Frolic, by Strathmore; Kalamazoo Farm Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. Athway, ch. c., by Ambassador-Suisun, by Electioneer; Kalamazoo Farm Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. Mikado, b. c., by Ralph Wilkes-Bessie, Kip, by Aristos; Gayety Girl, b. f., by Red Wilkes, by Homer; E. V. R. Thayer, Boston, Mass. Black colt, by William L.; George Starr, Terre Haute, Ind. Leavitt, b. c., by Moquette-Heckle Wilkes, by Hector Wilkes; E. W. Greely, Ellsworth, Me. Adwood, br. c., by Advertiser-Dolly Nutwood, by Nutwood; H. Minor, New-York City. Mollah, ch. c., by Ralph Wilkes-Lady Cushman, by Hallstorm; Maple Hurst Farm, Lancaster, Mass. Ellen Houser, b. f., by Truman-Elsie, by General Benton; Frank B. Gracey, New-York City. Silver Lock, by Simmons-Catilda, by Alcazar; A. S. Ashbrook, Cynthiana, Ky. John F. Lawlor, b. g., by Quartermarch-Dainty, by Sir Walter; John Mariner, Cottage Grove Stock Farm, Norfolk, Va. Chestnut gelding, by Goy Wilkes-Chantilly, by Nutwood; bay filly, by Guy Wilkes-Rosalee, by Sultan; San Mateo Farm, California. Preston, gr. c., by Ponce de Leon-Tosa, by Enfield; Donna Saidee, b. f., Ponce de Leon, mare by Belmont; Hermitage Stud, Nashville, Tenn. Queen Mat, br. f., by Villiers-Queen; Redleaf, ch. f., by Onward-Maud O.; Bayhurst, br. f., by Sablehurst-Miss Strickland; Bevotte, b. f., by Beverley-Mattie; William Beckerle, Danbury, Conn.

Directum Keily, br. c., by Direct-Rosa Ludwig; Miss Beatrice, br. f., by Direct-Fanny K.; Miss Genevieve, b. f., by Directum; James Butler, Eastview Stock Farm, Tarrytown, N. Y. Gerald Rex, b. c., by Rex American-Geraldine; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. Wheeler, b. g., by Hummer-Bertha; bay filly, by Hummer-Nominette; Empire City Stud, Cuba, N. Y. Imerino, b. c., by Allerton, by Strathmore; C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill. Eagle Belle, b. f., by Eagle Bird, by Uncle Gip; George W. Leavitt, Boston, Mass. Claudius, b. g., by Jack Dawson, by Cyclone; Ashbrook, ch. c., by Simmons-Moonstone, by Sultan; J. H. Thayer, Lexington, Ky. Oakwood Thistle, b. c., by Happy Heir-Thistledown, by Almont; Oakwood Stock Farm, Prairie View, Ill. Black Felix, m. g., Island Stable Hempstead, L. I. Docile, b. g., by Doctor Hooker, by Blackwood Chief; N. W. Hubinger, New-Haven, Conn. Potomac, gr. c., by Monocacy-Novice, by Robert McGregor; C. M. De Garmendia, Doubs, Md. Gray colt, by Pilot Medium-Cora Russell, by Lord Russell; Glenoak Stable, Detroit, Mich.

Behave, ch. g.; Prospect Hill Farm, Franklin, Penn. Khaleden, br. c., by Stamboul-Tabbie Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; Stamola, br. f., by Stamboul-Molly F., by George Wilkes; Arden Farms, Goshen, N. Y. Safia, br. f., by Stamboul-Queen Anne, by Red Wilkes; Prince Ahmed, br. g., by Stamboul-Elysia, by Heptagon; Rensselaer Weston, New-York City. Liberal, b. c., by Prodigal-Helen T.; M. Byrnes, Eatontown, N. J. Sadie W., b. f., by Constantine-Jet, by Ravenswood; J. D. Willis, Brooklyn, N. Y. Brown filly, by Baron Wilkes-Silverthreads; Fred N. Swarts, Penn Yan, N. Y. Hornella Wilkes, ch. f., by Hornell Wilkes-Isabella, by Wedgewood; Belle Mead Farm, Belle Mead, N. J. Ivadell, ch. f., by Allerton-mare by Wilton; C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill. Tom Greenwood, b. c., by Prussianeer-Real; Miss Greenwood, b. f., by Alcantara-Rose Patchen; Great Heart Stables, New-York. Judge, b. c., by Baron Wilkes-mare by Belmont; G. Macey, Versailles, Ky. Lora T., b. f., unknown; J. G. Taylor, Chebansee, Ill. Tymoline, b. f., by Wilton; Clem Beachy, Jr., Lexington, Ky.

2:15 Trot, $3,000.—Queen Allah, 2:15, ch. m., by Almonarch-Flirt; L. Harris & Son, Elba, N. Y. Dixie, 2:14¾; Dr. H. C. Wells, Laconia, N. H. Azmon, 2:17¼, b. h., by Azmoor-Ahwaga, by General Benton; John H. Powers, Brooklyn, N.Y. Roetta Soap, 2:14¼, b. m., by Patchen Wilkes-Rosa; James Mulhall, Tonawanda, N. Y., Quartermarch, 2:14¾, b. h., by Quartermaster-Nelly Walters; Rundle & White, Danbury, Conn. Willis P., 2:16¾, b. g., by Chester Chief, by Blue Bull; Maggie, 2:17¼, b.m., by Bourbonite, by Kensette; Oakwood Stock Farm, Prairie View, Ill. Arlena, 2:17¾, b. m., by Arlington, by Sweepstakes; Air Line Farm, Middlefield, Conn. King Albert, 2:16¼, b. h., by King Nutwood; Newark Farm, Newark, Del. Sirock, 2:14½, b. g., by Coronet; W. A. Baggs, Springfield, Mass. Rifle, 2:16¾, b. g., by Elyria, by Star Wilkes; W. H. McCarthy, New-York City. Orange Chief, 2:16¼, b. h., by Orange Blossom-Josie Bowerman, by Clark Chief; Wilton Greenway, Havre de Grace, Md. Token, 2:14½, b. m., by Onward-Alarm; A. Johnson, Rochester, N. Y. Brunhilde, 2:16¾, gr. m., by Viking, dam by Mambrino Wilkes; F.W. Smith, Haverhill, Mass. Newcastle, 2:14¼, b. g., by Cornelian; W. F. Putnam, Cleveland, Ohio. Nutshell, 2:15, b. m., by Bayonne, Prince-Nutmeg; Warrenwood Farms, Marksborough, N. J. General, 2:16½, b. g., by Sidmore, by Eclipse; W. S. Miller, Springfield, Mass. Sunland Clay, 2:15½, b. h., by Clay-Miss Patchen; A. J. Wyscaron, Batesville, Ohio. Roseleaf, 2:14½, blk. m., by Goldleaf-Florence B.; Cocoon, 2:15, blk. m., by Cyclone-Kate Connor; John Monaghan, Fleetwood Park, New-York. Genevieve, 2:16¼, b. m., by Inglewood-Genevieve; Benjamin Hyde, Detroit, Mich. Eastview, 2:15., b. g., by Alcyone; John P. Gibbs, Fleetwood Park, New-York. Dennis, 2:14¼, br. g. by Fairholm-Gussie B.; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. Aledalia, 2:15¾, b. m., by Sir Walter, Jr.-Comee's Sister; Waldo T. Pierce, Boston, Mass. Prince Purdy, 2:15¼, b. g, by Havelock-Cora; Cottage Stock Farm, Norfolk, Va. Benton M., 2:15¾, ch. h., by Governor Benton-Sadie M.; E. W. Marble, Wilksonville, Mass. Wanda, 2:17¾, br. m., by Ridgewood-Fly; B. F. Demarest, Baltimore, Md. Zulette, 2:18, ch. m., by Onward-Romona; Scranton Belle, 2:16¾, b. m., by Bismuth-Maggie U. Clay; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia, Penn. Princess Royal, 2:20, b. m., by Chimes-Estabella; Charming Chimes, 2:17½, blk. h., by Chimes-Charmer; Village Farms, East Aurora, N. Y. Orangelander, 2:16½, br. h., by Greenlander-Orange Girl; Empire City Stud, Cuba, N. Y. Elloree, 2:18, ch. m., by Axtell, by Robert McGregor; C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill. Bassora, 2:16, br. h., by Greenbacks-Bella B.; William Penman, Detroit, Mich. Frank L., 2:14½, b. h., by Sentinel Wilkes-Patty Hay; G. Macey, Versailles, Ky. Seylex, 2:15¾, b. g., by Alban-Woodglower, by Ansel; Allen Lowe, Boston, Mass.

2:24 Trot.—Belle G., 2:28¼, blk. m., by Governor Benton-Myrtle G.; W. M. Titus, Springfield, Mass. Frank Ashley, 2:25½, blk. g., by Elial G.; Capron & Smith, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Ploteen, 2:24½, b. f., by Pilot Medium-Midget, by Orion; Rosemont Stables, Bryn Mawr, Penn. Blue Gum, 2:27¼, b. h., by Nephew-Gean, by General Benton; F. E. Hyde, Hartford, Conn. Jubilee, 2:25¼, ch. m., by Milbourne King-mare by Canadian Lion; J. H. Carmichael, Springfield, Mass. Election, 2:26¼, b. m., by Ambassador-Celest, by Electioneer; Kalamazoo Farm Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. Etiquette, 2:28, ch. m., by Alcantara-Flaxy, by Kentucky Clay; Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y. Rosalie Hill, 2:25, b. m., by Oak Hill-Cactus, by Cuyler; Breese Hill Stock Farm, Northport, L. I. Grandee, 2:23½, b. g., by Le Grand, by Arthurton; Huntington Park Fair Grounds, Long Island. Lottie, br. m., 2:25¼, by Luminator, by Atlantic; N. W. Hubinger, New-Haven, Conn. Hannis Blossom, 2:23¾, ch. h., by Orange Blossom-Lady Iris, by Hannis; Harry J. Brooks, Baltimore, Md. Ed Wilkes, 2:27¼, b. g., by Wilkie Collins; L. L., 2:28½, b. g., by Wilkiemont-Fanny L., by Limber Boy; Alonzo McDonald, Buffalo, N. Y. Red Aaron, 2:24¼, ch. g., by Kentucky Jewel-Lady Jane; E. D. Lynn, Canfield, Ohio. Jessie, b. m., by Stamboul-Georgiana, by Overland; Glenmere Boy, gr. g., by Cleaver; Arden Farms, Goshen, N. Y. Hickorywood, 2:25, br. g., by Norwood-Jet, by Ravenwood; J. D. Willis, Brooklyn, N. Y. Red Virgis, 2:28¼, ch. h., by Arlington, by Alcyone; Marie Frank, by Charlie Wilkes; Huber's To-point Farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y. Chris Lang, 2:26½, br. h., by Sable Wilkes-Annie G., by Le Grand; Warrenwood Farms, Marksborough, N. J. Thelma, 2:24¼, blk. m., by Sidney-Evelyn W., by Norwood; Henry Hoffman, Brooklyn N. Y. Cecil M., 2:28¼, ch. m., by Sea King-mare by Prince Orloff; John C. Harris, Baltimore, Md. May K., b. m., by Walkill-by a son of Ethan Allen; Jacob Klotz, Somerville, N. J. W. G., b. g., 2:23½, by Don Carlos; F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass. Packet, 2:27, ch. g., by Pactlus-Flora Lester, by Honest Abe; Benjamin Hyde, 56 Garfield Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Princess Clara, 2:29½, b. m., by Prince George; F. P. Olcott, Round Top Farm, Bernardsville, N. J. Brookside, 2:26, b. g., by Westchester; Jerome Wheipley, Fleetwood Park, New-York. Freida, 2:25¼, blk. m., by Nelson-mare by George Wilkes; John P. Gibbs, Fleetwood Park, New-York. Miss Anne, b. m., by Egotist-mare by Phallas; Charmer, 2:29, b. m. by King Wilkes-Georgie, by George Wilkes; John Mariner, Cottage Grove Stock Farm, Norfolk, Va. Kathleen, 2:25¼, b. m., by Strangler-Carmen, by Socrates; Thomas H. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Last Chance, 2:28¼, b. g., by Regal Wilkes-Hattie Price, by Arthurton; San Mateo Stock Farm, California. Mariner, 2:27¾, ch. h., by Tennessee Wilkes-Mary M., by Bassinger; Forest E. Newhall, Macon Ga. Jessie Clark, 2:27½, br. m., by Norwood Star; Nina D., b. m., by Nutwood; John Monoghan, Fleetwood Park, New-York. Villiers, br. h., 2:27¾, by Norval-Cathedral, by George Wilkes; Sablehurst, 2:25, blk. h., by Sable Wilkes-Gina Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; William Beckerle, Danbury, Conn. Amboise, ch. h., by Alther; Grateful, gr. g., by General Wilkes; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia, Penn. Baron Crisp, br. h., by Baron Wilkes-Marie, by Cuyler; Pepper Sauce, 2:27¼, b. m., by Onward-Flaxy by Mambrino Patchen; James Butler, Eastview Farms, Tarrytown, N. Y. Valence, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Dollie, by Almont, jr. Scapegoat, b. g., by Heir-at-Law-Minnequa Maid, by Hambleton; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. Item, b. h., by Artillery-Godiva, by Auditor; Empire City Stud, Cuba, N. Y. Little Frank, b. g., by Ira Wilkes-Idlewild, by Caledonian Chief; P. Gray, New-York City. Gayton, b. h., by Allerton-mare by Wilton; C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill. Commanche, 2:27¾, by Antonio-Reality, by Princep; Great Heart Stables, New-York City. Annie Ossian, 2:24½, b. m., by Ossian-Berthello; G. Macey, Versailles, Ky. Creeping Flower, b. m., by Piedmont; Benjamin Meyer, Newark, N. J. Boy Blue, 2:23¼, rn. g., by Blue Bull, jr., Benjamin Meyer, Newark, N. J. 2:30 Trot.—Psalmody, b. m., by Mascot-Sally Wilkes; Clarence G. Martens, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Diana, b. m., by Eros-Gran S., by Speculation; O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal. Casselton, blk. g., by Chimes-Junetta, by Almonarch; Edward Appel, Rochester; N.Y. Pandoras, ro.m., by Edgemark-Pandora; J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass. Gertrude, (2:28¾.) b. m., by Idol-mare by Patchen, Jr.; S. B. Arthurs, Brookville, Penn. Miss Cadmus, blk. m., by Cadmus Hambletonian-Daytonia; William Roeser, Jr., Marietta, Ohio. Honey, ch. g., by Remsen-Factory Girl, by Messenger Duroc; Charles Brinckeroff, Fishkill, N. Y. Maggie Sultan, by Sultan-Maggie Prescott; J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass. Kate McCracken, b. m., by Red Cedar-Maggie, by Rifleman; J. Walker Lovatt, Bethlehem, Penn. Blackstone Brino, br. g., by Woodbrino, Charles W. Whitcomb, Boston, Mass. Crescent, ch. m., by Robert McGregor-Belle H., by Clark Chief; Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y. Puck, b. g., by Vatican, dam by Peavine; Hackburn & Willett, New-Berne, N. C. Wyncote Maid, ch. f., by Codenille G., by Orange County; Henry K. Watt, Philadelphia, Penn. Kathelene, ch. f., by Red Shawmut-Delmarch, by Hambrino; Oakwood Stock Farm, Prairie View, Ind. Nelly Bell, blk. m., unknown; Tudor, b. h., unknown; George E. Abrams, Lynbrook, L. I. Lendetta, b. m., by Sydney, by Nutwood; Air Line Farm, Middlefield, Conn. Princess Nutwood, by King Nutwood; Newark Farm, Newark, Del. Nictheroy, b. g., unknown; William Craft, Passaic, N. J. Juno, (or Juno Wilkes,) b. m., by Woodford Wilkes, by Swigert; M. J. Sinnott, Parkville, L. I.

Peter, ch. g., by Oscar, dam by Bob Strader; Greencak Stables, Detroit, Mich. Samp, b. g.; J. L. Sweigart, Muncy, Ind. Whisker, blk. h.; E. Turner, Ambler, Penn. Rival, (2:30,) b. m., by Kremlin-Miss Alice, by Squire Talmage. Pera, b. m., by Stamboul-Georgiana, by Overland; Arden Farms, Goshen, N. Y. King Chimes, (2:29½,) b. g., by Chimes-Queenie King, by Mambrino King; George Roeckel, Foster Meadow, L. I. Red Blossom, ch. m., by Red Wilkes-Cherry Blossom; John C. Harris, Baltimore, Md. Ringgold, ch. c., by Gold King, by Toronto Chief; H. E. Conliz, South Brooklyn, N. Y. Van Zandt, b. m., by Chimes Bell, by Alexander H. Sherman; J. Devereaux, Clove Branch, N.Y. Barnitz, (2:28¾,) b. h., by Electioneer-May, by Wild Idle; R. H. Grimes, Franklinville, N. Y. Anna Mace, 2:29¾, gr. m., by Robert McGregor-Mattie H., by Blue Bull; Mrs. W. H. McCarthy, New-York City.

Calabar, b. h., by Guy Wilkes-Rosedale, by Sultan; Mollie T., ch. m., by Royal W.-mare by Dexter; John J. Timmins, New-York City. Clayless, b. h., by Clay-Pline; Eugene B. Travis, Peekskill, N. Y. Marale, b. m., by King Wilkes-Mass, by Woodford Mambrino; James Golden, Medford, Mass. Attractive, b. m., by Electioneer-Emma Robison; M. F. Dewey, Parkville, L. I. Sam Slick, ch. h.; John Poland, Bridgeport, Conn. Can Mateo, b. h., by Simmons-Moonstone, by Sultan; A. S. Ashbrook, Cynthianna, Ky. Idother, b. m., by Axtell-Sally Maxwell, by Nutwood; Benjamin Hyde, Detroit, Mich. Cherrycroft, ch. h., by Nutwood-Junita, by Cuyler; Glen Moore Stock Farm, Glen Moore, N. J. Ashurst, br. h., by Lumps-Lillie Prewitt, by Ashland Chief; P. H. Dewey, Northampton, Mass. Clara C., br. m., by Polonius-Jennie Roe, by Import; Straight Line, b. m., by Jerome Turner-Tricotrine, by Stillson; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga.

Ackley, b. g., by Sir Walter, Jr.-Gipsey, by Holabird's Ethan Allen; Waldo T. Pierce, Boston, Mass. Miss Anne, b. m., by Egotist, by Phallas; Charmer, b. m., by King Wilkes, by George Wilkes; Cottage Stock Farm, Norfolk, Va. Signal Wilkes, b. g., by Guy Wilkes-Signal, by Del Sur; San Mateo Farm, California. Chester T., b. g., by Jersey Wilkes, dam by Doctor Herr; James P. Allen, New-Berne, N. C. Doctor Clark, by Alcantara; I. P. Stoner, McGregor, Iowa. Fascination, b. m., by Epaulet-Charm, by Santa Claus; Robert Steele, Philadelphia, Penn. El Palo, b. c., by Palo Alto-Nettie Benton, by General Benton; El Palo Farm, Worthington, Mass. Nelly T., rn. f., by Mount Morris-Kitty Carsons, by Charles Dickens; J. D. T. Blackstone, Norwich, Conn. Grateful, gr. g., by General Wilkes; Ella Vola, b. m., by Antevolo; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia, Penn. Gymnast, br. g., by Director, dam by Thad Stevens; Colonmore, c. h., by Baron Wilkes-Colon, by Strathmore; James Butler, New-York City; Valeure, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Dottie; Scapegoat, b. g., by Heir at Law-Minnequa Maid; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. Spalpeen, b. h., by Hummer-Splendora, by Mambrino Startle; Empire City Stud, Cuba, N. Y. Anne Allerton, ch. m., by Allerton, dam by Brougham; C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill. Miss Lena, b. f., by John G. Carlisle-Fancy Bess; G. Macey, Versailles, Ky. Lillie B., b. m., by Domineer, dam by Red Wilkes; J. G. Taylor, Chebansee, Ill.

NEWS OF THE HARNESS RACERS.

Activity Among the Turfmen and in the Auction Marts.

It will be two months or more before there can be any real activity on the trotting turf, yet the plan of campaign for the coming season will soon be completed. There is little doubt that an earnest effort will be made to have an early Spring circuit along the Atlantic coast line. Heretofore this has commenced at Baltimore, but there is a more ambitious project to extend the tour further South. If some of the Virginia tracks can be induced to arrange a programme of sufficient importance, the sulkies may be whirling over the tracks of the Old Dominion during the latter part of April or early in May.

The project is one that is bound to be at the mercy of the weather, for past experience shows that it is almost impracticable to obtain suitable footing for the harness racers on any of the Eastern tracks prior to the middle of May.

That there is no lack of material for any of the proposed circuits is evident from the reports that come from the numerous training grounds that are to be found in every State. The indiscriminate breeding of a few years back has fallen off greatly, but the quality of the stock having improved as the quantity decreased, the percentage of young fliers that are good enough to be handled for speed becomes much larger. Indeed, it has come to a stage when each section of the country is able to raise trotters and pacers for its own racing.

In local circles there is the stir that always accompanies one of the big combination sales. Not to be outdone by their younger contemporaries, who scored so pronounced a success a little over a week ago, the old firm of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. presents a most tempting array of speed and blood lines in the catalogue of 250 horses that are to be sold at Madison Square Garden during the next four days. The California consignments from Monroe Salisbury and William Corbitt were expected to arrive last night. Several cracks from Kentucky and other points nearer are already in town. These are quartered at the boarding stable of W. H. Van Cott, on West Fifty-eighth Street, and W. C. Trimble, on West Fifty-second Street. Others from New-England, Michigan, and Ohio are due to-day, and will be on exhibition at the Garden as soon as they can be safely quartered in that big building on Madison Square.

There are no specially famous performers for the beginning of the sale to-morrow, but the numerous small lots include some horses of good breeding and several animals with records.

The attractions of Wednesday are much stronger, as the Californians monopolize the entire day and evening business. William Corbitt's string of fifty-one come first, and includes many of the best things ever bred at his San Mateo Farm, where Guy Wilkes and his sons have won such renown in the stud. Lesa Wilkes, with 2:09 to her credit, is the fastest trotter that Mr. Corbitt ever bred, and should fetch the top price of his lot. She was foaled in 1890, is a well-made, pure-gaited trotter, and, being still young, is valuable for the turf.

Muta Wilkes is even more noted as a campaigner than the other mare, and is now eight years old. She was somewhat outclassed last season, but the late John A. Goldsmith, who developed her, always had a high opinion of her racing ability. Burlingame, Double Cross, Ravenscroft, and Ruby, the sister to Stamboul, are other trotters with marks below 2:20 that Mr. Corbitt has brought here for public competition.

Monroe Salisbury follows his brother breeder from the sunny slope with thirty-seven head. His reason for disposing of his old favorite, Direct, and so many of his get he states to be "one which seems to be quite general all over the country at present, even to the Government itself, 'the need of money.'"

Next to John T. Sentry, Direct is the fastest horse ever consigned to an auction. He was a champion on the turf, and has already got several sensational performers, including the wonderful colt Directly, who broke all records at two and three years. Even the much-talked-of Too Soon is in the Salisbury lot, and as there will not be time to sell all of them on Wednesday, eight will remain till Thursday forenoon.

Several New-York fanciers send some of their collections to test the improved market. Charles H. Kerner of Clarendon Hotel fame, who has a well-stocked farm at Great Barrington, Mass., offers eighteen of his collection. William M. Halstead, a down-town publisher, has a breeding establishment near Mr. Kerner's, and follows his neighbor's example by putting ten of his horses under the hammer. Then there are some training stables whose owners have decided to go out of business, C. W. Baker of Aberdeen, Md., and W. H. H. Moody of Claremont, N. H., being among the number. Mr. Moody will sell his fast pacer Evolutio, with a record of 2:13¾, besides the trotters X. L., 2:20¼, and Sidnut, 2:25¼.

Kentucky's fastest representative is the chestnut gelding David B., whose turf career is a very creditable one. His form at four, five, and six years enabled him to trot faster than any other gelding at those respective ages, his present record being 2:09¼, made at Louisville last September. He is consigned by Richard Curtis, who made his début as a driver when a mere lad and proved himself to be a horseman of no ordinary ability. His best work was with Pamlico in 1894. David B. is down to be offered Thursday evening.

THE CHESS DEED OF GIFT.

Conditions of the Cable Tournament by Brooklyn and Great Britain.

Sir George Newnes, President of the British Chess Club of London, has sent a letter to President Josiah T. Marean of the Brooklyn Chess Club which contains a draft of the deed of gift of the silver cup, valued at $800, offered for a team match by cable between representatives of Great Britain and of the United States. The principal conditions are: All matches after the first are to be played by teams of ten a side, and the players must be natives of their respective countries, otherwise no restrictions should be imposed upon a club as to the eligibility of the contestants. The winning club holds the cup until another match is played. The beaten club has the right to challenge for a match the following year, but the challenge must be issued before Oct. 31 each year. If the losing club has not challenged by that time, it forfeits its privilege of precedence, and some other clubs, especially mentioned, may challenge.

The challenge of the club which first notifies the holder of the cup must be considered first. All matches must be played before May 1. The club which holds the trophy must accept the challenge and play before May 1, or else return the cup to the Trustees. Should the cup be won by a club or clubs of one nation three consecutive times, it will become

ON BEHALF OF IRISH PRISONERS

Big Meeting in the Grand Opera House Last Evening.

The meeting on behalf of the Irishmen imprisoned in England drew a crowd sufficient to fill the Grand Opera House last evening. There were many women in the audience.

During the meeting the Treasurer announced that there was on hand over $5,000 in cash and checks to help along the cause.

Among those on the stage were Gen. Michael Kerwin, Judge John Henry McCarty, John Jeroloman, O'Donovan Rossa, James J. Haggerty, Judge Fitzgerald, Prof. Brophy, and Capt. J. P. Moran.

Edward O'Flaherty presided, and introduced as the first speaker Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions.

Judge Fitzgerald said the cause was worthy of the audience, and that never had New-York been appealed to in a just cause that she and her citizens did not respond nobly.

Speeches were made by others, and resolutions demanding the release of the prisoners were adopted.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dean S. Manley.

Dean S. Manley died in Richfield Springs Saturday. He was a son of Dr. Horace Manley, the founder of Richfield Springs as a health resort, and one of the most famous physicians that ever practiced in that section of the State.

Dean Manley was born about 1820. He was educated at the Oxford Academy and later admitted to the bar. He was instructor for a time in the Law School at Cherry Valley, but gave up an active following of his profession at an early age and embarked in business.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Rathbone of Waterford, a member of the Van Rensselaer family. Mrs. Manley, two sons—Thomas Manley, the artist, and Rensselaer Manley—and a daughter, the wife of Dr. Alfred Crain of New-York City, survive him. Mr. Manley was very fond of reading and study, and for years had passed his time in his library, taking scarcely any exercise or social relaxation.

His system completely gave way under this sedentary life, and for the last year he had been totally wrecked in health. His death was but the final collapse of a mind without a body.

Lehman Israels.

Lehman Israels, a well-known newspaper correspondent, died at his home, 179 West Ninety-seventh Street, Friday. He was a native of Holland, having been born at Groningen in 1833. He came to this country in 1851, and at once took up newspaper work. He began as a proof-reader on The Evening Express, and later became Washington correspondent of the same paper.

He served with the Fiftieth New-York Volunteers during the war, was wounded at Fair Oaks, and was promoted to a lieutenancy. He was in the Consular service in Mexico at the time of the troubles with Maximilian.

Mr. Israels was for ten years city editor of The New-York World, and acted as correspondent for that paper during the Franco-Prussian war. He was also at one time real-estate editor of The New-York Herald. Much of his work was done for English and Scottish newspapers.

He married Miss Florence Israels in 1863. She survives him, together with a son and a daughter.

August A. Pottier.

August A. Pottier, who was one of the founders of the Pottier & Stymus Company, manufacturers of furniture, died Friday at his home, 66 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Pottier had not been in active business for eight years. He was seventy-three years old. The funeral will be held at his late residence to-morrow morning, and the burial will be in Woodlawn.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Sister Alice, Sister Superior of St. Michael's Home, at Mamaroneck, and a member of the Anglican Order of St. John the Baptist, died at the mother house of the order in Seventeenth Street, a few days ago, at the age of nearly eighty. She was a niece of Canon T. T. Charter of Clewer, England, and was the last member of the famous Clewer Sisterhood living in this country. She was buried at Mamaroneck last Wednesday, the Rev. R. F. Nichol, Chaplain of the order, officiating.

—Dr. Robert Bogardus, a well-known dentist of Brooklyn, died at his home, 179 Hancock Street, Saturday. He was sixty-four years old. He was a member of De Witt Clinton Council, Royal Arcanum. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

—Capt. John F. Bauer, a native of Baden, Germany, who was obliged to flee to this country for participating in the revolution of 1848-9, died Saturday at his home, in Newark, aged seventy-five years. He was a veteran of the late war.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 23.—Near Leesburg, Fla., Thursday night, Miss Maud Darrell, a seventeen-year-old Chicago girl, was abducted and taken to the woods. She was stripped and tied to a tree, where she remained until searchers found her yesterday. She was unconscious and stiff with cold. She is reported to be dying.

UNION SPRINGS, Ala., Feb. 23.—Dr. Sutton Baldwin, whose family stands high in Alabama, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. He killed Wade Edson at Fitzpatrick last month in a quarrel about a young girl both loved.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 23.—A monument to Confederate dead is to be presented to the State of Florida. It will be the third largest Confederate monument in the South. The donor is Charles C. Heming of Gainesville, Texas. The monument is to cost $20,000.

DALLAS, Miss., Feb. 23.—Albert W. Sullivan, a prominent attorney of Oxford, Miss., was shot near here yesterday by Moody Swain and will die of his wound. Swain was drunk.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—The biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias will be held in this city Aug. 25.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
"AMONG THE PINES."

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
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Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C. Circulars, &c., at F. H. SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

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A modern house to let in the most attractive part of the city, on high ground; fully furnished, including silver, linen, blankets, &c., all modern conveniences; furnace, electric lights, &c.; stable, garden, horses, and carriages included. Apply to owner, Dr. JOHN T. METCALFE, or to
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LAKEWOOD, N. J. PALMER HOUSE.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Full and Winter resort by the sea,
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
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Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO OUR "Pleasant Tuesday Evening" musical and social meeting to-morrow evening, St. Bartholomew's Mission, 424 St., 3d Av. Mrs. Kress sings. Half-hour organ recital. Henry H. Hadley, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'klyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

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A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

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AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

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The farmer who reads THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's pen, advice, and experience free.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German Protestant, speaking English, as chambermaid; or would go to grown children and do sewing; country preferred. Can be seen, Monday, from 10 to 2, at 550 Park Av. and 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress where one other girl is kept; Scottish-American girl, capable and faithful; year and one-half city references. Apply Monday, 155 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid, in private family going to Newport; has good city reference. L. S., Box 179, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist in waiting; has good city reference. H. J., Box 180, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; will do plain washing; best references; no objection to country. McDermott, 208 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, willing to do anything, with private family. Call, Monday, 311 East 38th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place. Call, two days, 1,293 1st Av., Lafferty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call Monday, 236 West 46th St.; ring Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and to assist with laundry work or sewing; can be cheerfully recommended by last employer 231 East 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in small family; best city reference. 66 West 100th St., third bell.

CHAMBERWORK or HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or housework. 231 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a capable girl as chambermaid; willing and obliging. 217 East 74th St., Greene.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a boardinghouse. 13 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Will assist with other work; best references; $18. Annie, 78 West 48th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; first-class in all branches, with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; reference from present employers. Mary, Box 263 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; private family; best reference. C., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; wages, $25 to $30. A. B., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a professional cook, (German;) good caterer and manager; capable of taking full charge; two years' reference; state wages. H., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By a reliable Protestant woman as good plain cook in small private family; understands her duties; willing to assist in other work. A. W., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady wishes to get a situation for her cook, whom she highly recommends. Call, at present employer's, 589 5th Av., Monday noon and Tuesday.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook and plain washer in private family; excellent meat cook, soups, desserts; good baker; sober and obliging; city reference. 446 3d Av.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; wife first-class cook, making bread, pastry, dessert; husband competent butler; no objection to the country; best references. 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—English; experienced; all branches of cookery; takes full charge of kitchen; luncheons and dinners; wages, $50; best city references. S. L., 146 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 40th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of made-up and fancy dishes; has reference from New-York's best families. A. S., 671 5th Av.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as cook; cordon bleu; pastry and ice cream. 115 West 25th St., parlor floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; city or country; first-class references. 206 West 36th St.

COOK, WASHER and IRONER.—By a young woman for small family; city or country; best city reference. H. A., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; best of city references; no objections to assisting with washing. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as good cook; assist with washing; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as cook and laundress; excellent baker; country preferred. 315 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; best city references. J. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands English and French cooking in all branches; best reference. 446 4th Av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By young woman; competent in all branches; best city reference. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; all kinds fancy dishes; city or country; city reference. 312 West 49th St., Tinch's bell.

COOK.—By neat German cook; wash, iron; general housework; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; can do housekeeping; best reference; $50. Swedish, 314 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a competent cook; Swedish; good city reference. 632 3d Av., care of Mrs. Erickson.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman in private family; good reference. H., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; references. Mrs. Conwell, 339 East 19th St.

COOK.—By young German Protestant; good cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

SECOND COOK.—By a young Swedish girl as second cook or cook alone; have experience, best of reference. E. N., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—To go out by day or week; good cook and laundress; cleaner, or other work; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Lady recommends very reliable young woman for any kind of day's work. G. W., 127 East 23d St., basement.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in cutting and fitting evening and home gowns, wishes engagements by the day; best references. L., care of Lundin, 350 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class; by day; private families; competent; experienced in cutting, fitting, draping, and trimming; elegant style; best references; terms moderate. 266 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; desires more engagements in private families; $2 per day; supplies imported Parisian models; references. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined lady; experienced; best references; work for $2 a day; take home dresses for alteration to latest styles. Competent, Box 268 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; gowns made reasonably at home; fitting done at ladies' residences, or $3 per day out. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker, first-class in every respect, permanent position as seamstress in private family. L. M., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; home or out; costumes to order, $5 up; evening waists, $2.50; late with Worth, Paris; Redfern, London; try her. Mme. Amelle, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker and ladies' tailor; latest Paris style; garments made from $12 up; or to go out by the day. Mme. Cribier, 229 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants customer at $2 per day, Taylor's system. B., 523 East 85th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and trimmer, by the day; formerly with Redfern; reference. Present employer's, 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; to go out by the day; best city references. 346 East 54th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day to cut, fit, and remodel; city reference; terms, $1.50. 50 West 100th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated North German governess, teaching the Froebel kindergarten system; pure German, English; the rudiments of French and music. E. W., 257 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, diplomée Academy of Paris, as governess; French, German, and music; excellent references. Mlle. F., 75 West 45th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess or resident; very successful with backward children; references. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly experienced; French, German, kindergarten, elementary branches, needlework; entire charge growing children; city references; country preferred. W., care Rev. Sieker, 146 Elizabeth St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German; highly recommended; desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician; Berlin Hochschule diploma. Miss Wuestenberg, 331 West 57th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined French widow as housekeeper; experienced in management of servants; purchasing; speaks and writes English and German; city references. A., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a woman as working housekeeper for two or three adults; Episcopalian family preferred. 355 West 16th St.; ring three times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an intelligent American woman as working housekeeper, or wait on invalid. Forbes, 95 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced, in private family; can be seen at present employer's. K. W., 28 East 49th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant girl for housework in small private family; is good cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. W., 377 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in small private family; best city references. 402 East 65th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Well educated, trustworthy French person, speaking several languages; experienced in traveling; good packer and sewer; highest references. L. S., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; understands duties of maid; all kinds of fine sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking; would assist a lady in household duties; three years' city reference. Maid, 127 East 63d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated German Protestant in American family; good city references. K. C., care Mrs. Schnakenberg, 201 East 82d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French maid, hairdresser, dressmaker; competent; willing and obliging; city references; sleep at home. M. L., 112 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best reference. M. L., care of Mrs. Saunier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French lady's maid for family going to Europe this Summer; best reference. M. B., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent, experienced maid; understands her duties and is a good seamstress; Protestant; good city reference. 645 Lexington Av., near 54th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; no objection to travel; good packer; first-class city reference. 409 West 45th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisienne; good dressmaker and traveler; willing; city reference. Maid, care of Mlle. Josephine, dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid or invalid's attendant by strong, willing, capable woman; trained massage operator; best references. 130 East 50th St., fourth floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German girl to grown children or as lady's maid; no objection to traveling; best city references. Dressmaker's bell, 72 West 95th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl; thoroughly competent; good sewer, packer, and hairdresser; city reference. L. M., Box 173, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl as lady's maid; good companion for traveling; city references. L. H., 1,152 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a German as maid or experienced dressmaker; references; private family. 822 3d Av. Lasslo.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German lady's maid; good seamstress and packer; elderly lady preferred. M. W., 124 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an American (18) as lady's maid in good family; can give good reference. Gerhardy, 229 East 88th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; hairdresser, dressmaker; competent; willing and obliging; city references. 112 West 30th St.

MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French traveling maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; four years in same place; best city references. M. D., 221 West 34th St.

TRAVELING MAID.—By Swiss; speaks English, French, German; hairdresser, needlewoman, packer. C. Warrodell, 138 East 43d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants two or three days as first-class laundress by day; city references. Mrs. Sullian, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 206 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress for a first-class family only; best city references, 223 West 35th St.; call Monday only; ring bell twice.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; thoroughly under stands her business; in private family; city or country; good city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as competent laundress; will assist with chamberwork; private family; city or country; good city reference. 310 East 31st St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl, four months in this country, as laundress in small family, or second laundress. Blusher, 225 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; thoroughly competent; city references; city or country. A. M., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl, as first-class laundress; five years' city reference. 222 East 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress, or cleaning by day; best city reference. Mrs. Walpole, 451 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Swedish woman; by the day; is good laundress. A. Anderson, 409 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; city reference. 239 East 28th St., Bell 13.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, with the best of city reference. Room 5, 228 West 18th St.; rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city reference. Call at 209 East 44th St., top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Experienced English Protestant woman; entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or young children; city or country; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By experienced German nurse for growing children; understands kindergarten, and good sewer; excellent city references. C. H., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—By experienced American woman as invalid's nurse or companion to lady or gentleman; understands massage. M. Wilson, 57 East 11th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant French Swiss as nurse to one or two children, in first-class family; willing to travel. Address, by letter, M. L., Advertiser, 747 9th Av., second floor, back.

NURSE.—By a French person, 19, of good education, as nurse or governess in a private family; best references. M., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By English nurse, speaking French; thoroughly experienced; can take infant from birth; good references. M. W., 252 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a highly respectable Scotch girl, (Protestant,) to young children; good character; wages, $15. Jessie, 458 4th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—French seamstress would like a few more days in the week; handy at children's clothes; city references. Mrs. L. Tirado, 820 6th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; best city reference. E. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private American family; best city references. M. A., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; in a private family; best city references; wages, $20. R., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; understands serving courses and wines; can make good salads; is neat, and has good taste about arranging table. M., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; understands carving, wines; makes good salads; has taste about arranging table; is neat; best city references. J., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; private city reference; lady seen; understands salads, wines, silver, and carving; city or country; willing and obliging; reliable; wages, $20. 496 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; can fill a butler's place. Call 98 Lexington Av. Monday.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; private family; assist chambermaid; best city reference. M. M., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By a good waitress and parlormaid in a private family; good reference; city or country. M. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable widow would like to take washing home, or go out by the day; can do shirts or any kind of cleaning; best city reference. Mrs. Campbell, 331 West 41st St., one flight, back.

WASHING.—By an American woman, bundle washing; shirts, collars, and cuffs, or family washing; three years' references. J. M., 347 West 37th St.

WASHING.—Swedish; handwork; ladies' and gentlemen's; also family washing; 60 and 70 cents a dozen. Blusher, 225 East 70th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By an elderly gentlewoman of the highest respectability to take charge of a house for nice people while away; perfectly responsible. Mrs. Robinson, 142 Columbus Av.

COURIER.—By intelligent, trustworthy French Swiss Protestant of middle-age, speaking several languages, as courier; lady's or children's attendant; in Christian family; experienced traveler, packer, or needlewoman; personal references. 411 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, OFFICE, WORK.—Not afraid of hard work; references. Book or Cash, 152 6th Av.

MASSAGE TREATMENT, SALT AND OIL rub given by experienced operators; terms reasonable. Swede, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY GIVEN BY AN experienced masseuse. Mrs. Foster, 649 6th Av.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swedish masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By an experienced female; willing; with moderate salary; reference from last employer. Box 175 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler, wife as excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best of testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., care Luze, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—French; speaks fluent English; thoroughly experienced; trained in Paris and London; understands cooking and pastry; can do or control same, if desired; good valet; strictly respectable and steady; age, 35. B. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; single-handed; in private family; will be found willing and obliging; five years in last place; first-class city reference. J., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an experienced French couple; fully capable of taking entire charge in private family; city or country; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Henriette, 251 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—First-class; city references; thoroughly competent; very willing; not afraid of work; moderate wages. Julien, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; by excellent Swiss man; middle-aged; competent; experienced; personal references. Swiss Butler, A. E., 129 3d Av., top floor.

BUTLER—COOK.—By competent French couple; well recommended as to honesty, sobriety, and neatness; willing and obliging; city or country. J., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced French couple; both very competent in their respective duties; city or country; excellent references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

BUTLER.—By young man as single-handed butler where parlor maid is kept; first-class references; disengaged when suited. R., 985 Madison Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as first-class butler, wife as cook; in private family; best city references. B. N., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—HOUSEMAID, &c.—By a young French couple; wife as housemaid, parlormaid, or nurse; thoroughly competent and recommended; now in place. L. T., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man in a private family; eight years' city references; sober, honest, and willing; lady can be seen. A. X., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and SECOND MAN.—Age, 23; neat appearance; willing, obliging; reference; wages, $30. Coles, 443 West 35th St., care of Graham.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; thoroughly experienced; first-class reference. 108 West 49th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced man; English trained; well up in his duties; city reference. P., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Understands all duties of position; best of city references for ability, honesty, and sobriety; town or country. B., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French-Swiss; thoroughly competent; good valet; sober and obliging; many years in the same place; best city references. A. L., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in his duties; strictly sober, industrious, neat, tall; recommended as to ability and good character. J., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Frenchman; understands his duties; best city references. J. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By an Englishman; 37, 6 feet in height; willing and obliging; highest references. F. Bayliss, 211 West 17th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman in small private family; city or country; best city references. J. R., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; honest and sober; best personal references. Henri, 116 West 29th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Age 30; reliable, competent; has first-class city references, written and personal. J. P., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single handed or otherwise; first-class on silver; best city references. Perry, Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; capable, honest, and sober; excellent personal references. Paul, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; reference; city or country. French, 928 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable Swede; best city references. Albert, Box 27, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; good reference. W. T., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Good appearance; 25 years old; good references. J. T., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Would like position in a private family; can furnish best of reference from private families. G., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—Best of reference and experience; would like position in club or hotel. P., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—French; speaks English; competent; strictly economical and respectable. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; would like to change by 10th of March; understands care and management of gentleman's stables; competent in all branches of the business; large experience; strictly sober, honest, and reliable; first-class recommendations; city or country. 42 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for a thoroughly competent coachman who has lived with him eight years; best personal references from his present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no children; best city references; no objection to country; last employer can be seen. M. M., 589 Park Av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 28; six years' city reference; temperate, willing, and obliging; careful city driver, which employer will certify. McCabe, 964 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Where good, steady man is wanted; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended; country preferred. 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; best reference; country preferred. J. P., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single Englishman; stylish and careful driver; strictly temperate; best reference. E. F., 371 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; A1 references; leaving account of family giving up horses. 124 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; single; first-class city references as to capabilities, honesty, and sobriety. G. A. S., 1,657 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; strictly temperate; superior reference; wages not so much an object as steady position. J. S., World Office, 1,338 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; city or country; several years' personal recommendation. Murray, 118 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—A position as coachman; best reference. 652 2d Av., Room 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—American; single; age, 26; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 175 pounds; thoroughly understands his business; stylish city driver; strictly temperate; best of personal reference from last employer. J. F., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; a family giving up horses wish a situation for their coachman, who is thoroughly qualified in every respect; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. Coachman, 117 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A family giving up horses owing to a death, wishes to secure a situation for their coachman, who is thoroughly qualified in every respect; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. Coachman, 26 East 36th St., private stable.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly understands fine horses, harness, and carriages; all about gentleman's country place; can milk; careful driver; or would go as private watchman; best of personal and written references; married. Barry, 211 West 66th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families, (accessible;) temperate, obliging, industrious; moderate expectations; city or country. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business every way; will be found willing, obliging, sober, and honest; city or country; five years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. D., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; 5 feet 9 inches; understands care fine horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; strictly sober; four years last place; willing and obliging. Richard Devereux, 218 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Acquainted with drives at Newport, Lenox, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Bar Harbor; employer can be seen; 10 years' city reference; good driver and good rider. Hughes, 213 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By respectable man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; long and satisfactory references; no objection to the country. I. M., 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' first-class personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married, who thoroughly understands his business in every department; greenhouses, rosehouses, orchards and graperies, and all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, both under glass and out of doors; also the laying out of new places and the improving of old ones; is a good, faithful workingman, and takes pride in keeping everything in good order; nine years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. Manage, Box 72, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a North of Ireland man; good plain gardener; understands care poultry, cows, and general work on gentleman's country place; very handy with carpenter's tools and painting; will pay his own house rent; a place where there is work year around preferred; will be disengaged March 1; five years' best reference. R. C. D., Box 184 Times.

GARDENER.—By an experienced young man as gardener in a private family; all branches; greenhouse and outdoor. Brozat, greenhouses, 380 Lenox Av.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; has full knowledge of greenhouses, lawns, gardening, farming, and stock; English; married; no family; best reference. J. C., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By middle-aged, single German; plain gardening and farming; good milker and driver. I. Walkenmuth, 34 Greenwich St.

GARDENER.—Practical in every department; best of reference. Bridgeman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

Grooms.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—By young man; willing and obliging; understands his business in every way; city or country; best city reference. T. G., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Under butler; willing and obliging; best reference as to character and ability. Charles, care of H. Collins, 237 East 58th St.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man or single handed; first-class references; disengaged when suited. N., 985 Madison Av.

SECOND MAN.—21; as second or useful man; two years' reference. 60 West 55th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN or SECOND MAN.—In private family; understands steam heaters, furnaces, pumps, brasses, windows, elevators, valeting; handy with tools; best city reference. C., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—In private family; understands steam furnaces, elevator, and valeting; six years' city personal reference. M. R., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By Irishman l

SYMPTOMS OF DISCONTENT

Possibility of a Strong Revolt Against the Raines Bill.

RESTS WITH THE CITY SENATORS

If They Shall Serve Their Constituents Instead of Boss Platt, They Will Kill the Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Raines Liquor bill will be made a Republican caucus measure only as a last resort, when it shall appear to the "boss" that there are enough Republican Senators against the bill to endanger its passage, if the caucus shall be not invoked. The present desire of friends of the bill is to avoid the official whip and spur. There are a few men in the Senate who would make trouble, they fear, by a show of independence.

In the view of some Republicans, the determination to force this unjust and arbitrary tax law upon the cities of the State brings the Republican machine into peril. There are signs of revolt on the part of certain local machines which would cause annoyance, if not disaster, to the State machine. In Erie, Monroe, Onondaga, Albany, and Rensselaer Counties, to say nothing of New-York City and Brooklyn, the proposition of the Raines bill, that a portion of their goods be confiscated to pay the taxes of the rural districts, is arousing indignation that will not be silent.

In Albany County the regular organization—the County Committee—is opposed to the Raines bill, and its attitude will make it embarrassing for Senator Nussbaum if he shall feel compelled to support it.

This robber bill is to be prominent in the doings of the statesmen this week, according to programme, and the men who are interested in its passage are exercised deeply as to the strength they can command for it. If the robbery shall not be consummated, it will be because there are Senators from the cities who prefer to protect their own constituents rather than help build up a political machine in the interests of their party. These Senators hail from the cities for the most part. Their names are:

BRUSH of Kings.
COGGESHALL of Oneida.
G. A. DAVIS of Erie.
FORD of New-York.
HARRISON of Monroe.
LAMY of Erie.
NUSSBAUM of Albany.
PAGE of New-York.
PARSONS of Rochester.
PAVEY of New-York.
SEIBERT of Erie.
TIBBITS of Rensselaer.
WIEMAN of Kings.
WHITE of Onondaga.
WRAY of Kings.

There are fourteen Democrats in the Senate. All of them will vote against the bill. It will require twenty-six votes to pass it. Eleven Republicans can kill it.

The reason why it is not desired to make the measure the subject of caucus action is this: There are at least six, possibly more than that number, Republicans who openly and with some emphasis have declared that they oppose the bill. If a caucus should be ordered, and these men should refuse either to go into the caucus, or to abide by its decision, then there would be a revolt against the machine which is not desired in this Presidential year.

The Republican Senators who have declared that they oppose the bill are:

PAVEY of New-York.
WIEMAN of Kings.
WHITE of Onondaga.
G. A. DAVIS of Erie.
LAMY of Erie.
SEIBERT of Erie.

The leaders concede that it would be impossible to drive some of these six to support the bill, also that it would be an uncomfortable thing for the machine to bring them into a position of open revolt.

There are six other Republicans who are in the "non-committal" list. Some of them are known to be personally opposed to the Raines bill. They hesitate to say so because the Republican "boss" has declared for it. These six are:

DALEY of Columbia.
BURNS of Westchester.
PARSONS of Monroe.
HARRISON of Monroe.
PAGE of New-York.
COGGESHALL of Oneida.

If some of these men shall vote for the bill, they will do so against the wishes of the people who elected them. Mr. Parsons lives in Rochester, and the Rochester business men and taxpayers naturally object to a measure which proposes to appropriate Rochester cash to pay the taxes of Painted Post and North Tonawanda. The Rochester Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions which affirm the belief that the Raines bill would be a bad thing for the taxpayers of that city.

A story was circulated in the Senate some days ago that Mr. Parsons not only would endeavor to represent faithfully his constituents by voting against the Raines bill, but would become the leader of the Republican forces of the Senate against it. He has not declared, however, that he will do so.

Mr. Tibbits of Troy is a Republican who respects the machine in ordinary circumstances. But he is credited with having sufficient stiffening in his spine to give him independence in this particular matter, and the friends of the bill do not count him as one on whom they surely can depend. The Troy Council has passed resolutions against the Raines bill, and from the people of that city there has been heard a considerable clamor of opposition to it.

If Mr. Tibbits shall vote for it it will cause surprise in some quarters. He has not made public whether he will vote for it or not.

Mr. Coggeshall is opposed to some features of the bill, though whether he will vote for it is a matter of conjecture. Mr. Brush, though living in Brooklyn, is for favor of it, because of its high-license features. Mr. Wray has not announced what attitude he will take with reference to it. Mr. Burns would favor it as a matter of duty to the party, if it were not for a sentiment in Westchester County against it. No authorized statement of his intentions has been made. Mr. Ford of New-York is quoted as in favor of the bill.

The bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Taxation in the Senate end of the Capitol. It went back there the other day as soon as that committee had reported it to the Senate in its amended form. Some talk has been heard of further amendments, though this is by no means definite or with any official authority. Senator Raines went to New-York City yesterday, and it is expected he will confer with Mr. Platt on the subject. If no changes of importance shall be determined on, the iniquitous thing probably will come back before the Senate on Tuesday.

Republican Senators who favor the bill say it is bound to go through. If it shall not be made a caucus measure, they expect to drive to its support enough Republicans who are indifferent by threats that other bills of those Senators who oppose it will receive little consideration.

The country districts want the Raines bill. From the counties in which there are no cities to suffer by its iniquities, the petitions are in favor of it. It seems a wise and righteous thing for the villagers in St. Lawrence, Chenango, and Cattaraugus Counties to regard it as a temperance measure, and with pious phrases beg that it be passed "in the interests of morality." They find it easy to array themselves on the side of "morality," when it means dropping in their own pockets to do so.

In the Assembly, Speaker Fish still holds to his estimate, made two weeks ago, of eighty-five votes for the bill. Mr. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader, gave no figures, but he told a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, two days ago, that he thought the passage of the bill in the Assembly was inevitable. Something of a canvass has been made by Democrats among the Republicans from Erie, Monroe, Onondaga, and other counties in which there are cities, and so far as this canvass has gone it does not indicate that these Assemblymen have independence enough to endanger the passage of the bill.

The greatest battle will be in the Senate, and it is likely that this branch will dispose of the measure first. The bill may pass, but it is going to make trouble first, and some Republican members who will vote for it say that the trouble for the Republican organization because of the iniquitous measure will only have begun if the Senate shall give it a majority of its votes.

RAINES BILL A "VICIOUS GRAB,"

Commissioner Harburger Denounces It in Vigorous Language.

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger addressed the members of Levy Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, last evening at Manennerchor Mall, 208-207 East Fifty-Sixth Street. Among other things the Commissioner said:

"The most vicious bill that was ever presented to a deliberative body—the Raines bill—will be brought up for discussion this week. It is a patronage grab, the like of which was never equalled in our great State. It gives coercive power to a Commissioner of State hitherto unknown in the annals of our history.

"It leaves open the door for the enactment of unjust methods and of corrupt influences. It is not statesmanship which actuates these so-called representatives of the people, but a desire to perpetuate their political power—not caring who may suffer. In order that the State shall grow, industries must not be hampered.

"These misguided legislators do not consider that thousands of people will lose millions, and many more will be beggared as a result of their action. A nemesis, however, is not far off, and the legislators will be swept out of power as soon as the next election occurs. Our liberal-minded citizens declared themselves at the last election how they felt at the illiberal policy pursued in this city. If it had not been for the coercive measures of the Police Department, Tammany would not have received 75,000 votes. It was not a victory for Tammany Hall, but for the people.

"The Commissioners should heed the voice of the people. Ours is a liberty loving city. Its people represent one-third of our State, and still, in the exercise of our rights as free men, we are in a hopeless minority, and must depend upon the judgment of legislators who have never been to our city, and are unacquainted with its needs."

REPUBLICAN LEADERS DISGUSTED.

The Triumphs of the Minority in the Senate Last Week Worry Them.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Republican legislators are put out over the manner in which the Democratic minority in the Senate "took the Republicans into camp" Thursday and Friday when they tried to force through the amendment to the excise law, designed to prevent Boards of Excise from issuing licenses for longer periods than one year.

The predicament in which the majority found itself was due to laxity on the part of Senator Higgins. When the excise amendment was progressed in the Senate Thursday, the same bill which had passed the Assembly lay on the Senate Clerk's desk, and the motion for substitution for the Senate bill should have been made in Committee of the Whole. But Mr. Higgins failed to see the importance of seizing the opportunity.

As a result the bill from the Assembly must now take its regular course. During the delay in passing this bill, Excise Boards all over the State have been engaged in doing just what it was proposed to prevent—issuing excise licenses for periods a little short of two years.

The two days of the weekly recess have not tended to soothe the ruffled tempers of the majority leaders, and it is said to-night that they will cause the Excise Committee to introduce a bill early in the week which will abridge all licenses granted for a greater period than one year to twelve months.

There are some, however, among their number who believe that such a retroactive measure would be unconstitutional. When the Legislature passed the act stopping contract labor in State prisons the State had to pay the contractors large sums in settlement of damages.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Palmer Farnsworth, the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Palmer Farnsworth and a granddaughter of the late Gen. Frederic Charles Hoppin, to Edgar Miller Williams. Miss Farnsworth arrived in New-York from England a fortnight ago, after having spent eight months in traveling about the Continent. The marriage will probably take place in June at the Summer residence of Miss Farnsworth's grandmother, Mrs. Frederic Charles Hoppin, near Poughkeepsie.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Finch, Jr., and the Misses Finch, accompanied by Mrs. Finch, Sr., will sail for Europe the latter part of March. They will spend the Summer in traveling through England, Holland, Germany, and France. During their absence their country place, near Rye-on-the-Sound, will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Forbes Finch and family, who arrived in this country from Europe a fortnight ago.

—Mrs. J. Leslie Neilson, Miss Neilson, and J. Leslie Neilson of Boston arrived in New-York from an extended trip through the West Saturday, and are visiting Mrs. Neilson's sister, Miss Edwards, of East Fifty-seventh Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Allen Schenck of 37 West Fifty-first Street have cards out for a dinner party on Saturday evening of this week, when there will be some delightful music.

—Mrs. Astor sails for Europe on Saturday of this week on the Campania. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give a farewell dinner in honor of Mrs. William Astor. The board will be decorated with roses and violets, Mrs. John Jacob Astor's favorite flowers. Covers will probably be laid for twenty-four. Mrs. William Astor, upon arriving in England, will go to London, where she will spend several weeks. She will then leave for Paris. It is her intention to return to New-York in time for the season at Newport.

—Mrs. George B. De Forest of 14 East Fiftieth Street, gives a birthday party Thursday afternoon of this week for her son, Louis De Forest. Mr. and Mrs. De Forest will leave shortly for the South, where they go, owing to the ill health of Louis De Forest.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Browne Keech of 14 East Sixty-fifth Street, will entertain the Progressive Euchre Club to-night.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Foster, the only daughter of the late James Frelinghuysen Foster of New-York, and a granddaughter of the late Caleb J. Foster, to Howard T. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio. The wedding will take place early in April at the country residence of the bride's mother, at Great Barrington, Mass.

—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis will leave town to-day for Florida. They will remain there until late in the Spring, when they will go to Newport. Later they will go abroad to spend several months.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Wood, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Wood, to Horace H. Hunter. The wedding will take place early in June at the residence of the bride's parents, at Poughkeepsie. After the wedding the young couple will go abroad for several months.

—Mrs. Henry F. Farnsworth and Miss Farnsworth of the Waldorf will sail for Europe the latter part of March, with the intention of spending six or eight months in traveling about the Continent.

—The marriage of Miss Marion Howe, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Howe, to Charles J. White, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. White, will take place early in the Spring

—Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant have cards out for a dinner to-night at their town house, 25 East Sixty-second Street, when the guest of honor will be Mrs. Grant's sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer. The Potter Palmers, by the bye, are arranging to entertain extensively at Newport the coming season. Mrs. Palmer's niece, Miss Julia Grant, is a great favorite here and during the season a number of entertainments will be given in her honor.

PATRIARCH.

How to Master a Book.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

To master a book, perhaps the best possible way is to write an essay in refutation of it. One may be bound few things will escape us then. The next best way may perhaps be to edit and annotate it for students, though, if some recent hebdomadal animadversions upon certain Oxford styles of annotation are well founded, this is questionable. The worst way, I should think, would be to review it for a newspaper.

IS A LAW UNTO HIMSELF

Mayor Wurster Violating His Oath of Office Weekly.

THE EXCISE LAW OPENLY DEFIED

Many Drunkards Arrested Sundays—Commissioner Welles May Be Prosecuted for His Inaction.

Mayor Wurster still favors the excise policy of ex-Mayor Schieren and allows the side doors of all saloons in Brooklyn to remain open on Sunday.

Prominent clergymen and citizens of Brooklyn have time and again entreated Mayor Wurster to live up to the declarations contained in the oath of office which he took, and to compel his subordinates to enforce the excise law. Mayor Wurster, however, places his judgment and his idea of the manner in which the law should be enforced above the letter of the law and the many interpretations that it has had by the courts, and winks at all violations of it.

Clergymen and others who desire the laws to be enforced claim that it is Mayor Wurster's duty to obey the laws as they are on the statute books, and not to construe them to suit his political purposes and so make voters for his party if possible.

"That is not what Mr. Roosevelt is doing in New-York," said a clergyman to a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "He is performing his duty by enforcing the laws. If Mayor Wurster would do his duty, instead of playing politics, it would be better for the community at large.

"Mr. Roosevelt is a man of National reputation and has backbone. I am sorry to say that Mayor Wurster has no backbone, nor has he a National reputation—at least not for doing his duty."

Mayor Wurster is great on data. He is constantly calling for data. He asked Police Commissioner Welles for data regarding the number of saloons now within the two-hundred-feet limit of schools and churches. That data was furnished to him several weeks ago, but that ended the matter. The saloons within the two-hundred-feet limit by precincts are as follows:

First	13	Seventeenth	14
Second	21	Eighteenth	..
Third	24	Nineteenth	18
Fourth	9	Twentieth	20
Fifth	14	Twenty-first	9
Sixth	41	Twenty-second	6
Seventh	9	Twenty-third	1
Eighth	12	Twenty-fourth	1
Ninth	23	Twenty-fifth	1
Tenth	15	Twenty-sixth	2
Eleventh	20	Seventeenth sub-pr't.	1
Twelfth	12	Twenty-fourth sub-pr.	..
Thirteenth	25	Twenty-fifth sub-pr't.	..
Fourteenth	8		
Fifteenth	6	Total	349
Sixteenth	24		

The saloons were open in Brooklyn yesterday, and only one policeman in the entire city performed a part of his duty. He arrested a saloon keeper for violating the law. The lawbreaker was Charles Anderson, thirty-four years old, whose saloon is at 282 Van Brunt Street.

Patrolman Connor of the Hamilton Avenue Precinct, at 1:10 o'clock yesterday morning, notified Anderson to close his place, but as the saloon keeper refused to do so, he was arrested for violating the law.

As usual, the police officials smiled when spoken to regarding the violation of the excise law. They said that there was not a saloon open in the city.

Between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday evening, as the police returns show, a number of men were arrested for intoxication. Most of these arrests were made between 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock.

The official police returns by precincts show that these were the arrests made during the above hours:

Precinct.	No.	Precinct.	No.
1	4	16	0
2	1	17	0
3	4	18	1
4	0	19	0
5	7	20	0
6	0	21	1
7	1	22	6
8	5	23	2
9	1	24	0
10	2	25	0
11	0	26	0
12	0	17 Sub.	0
13	2	24 Sub.	0
14	0	25 Sub.	0
15	2		
Total	47		

The Rev. F. B. Russell went searching for saloons that were violating the law yesterday. In one place at which he called, while he was endeavoring to get in the side door, the policeman who accompanied him gave the alarm by shaking the front door. The saloon keeper recognized the signal, and refused to open the door when the Rev. Mr. Russell knocked for admission.

In another place which Mr. Russell visited the bartenders were ready to give him a welcome. They stood at the end of the bar with syphons, ready to drench the Rev. Mr. Russell if he managed to pass the sentries. He was unable to get in.

The liquor dealers of Brooklyn are organizing with the purpose of opposing the Raines bill. The liquor dealers of Greenpoint will meet at 2 o'clock Tuesday, in Germania Hall, Franklin Street.

All of the saloon keepers, in speaking of the organization of the liquor dealers, said:

"We are not opposed to the Raines bill as a whole. We are satisfied with the clause providing for the abolition of the lunch counter. In my business I lose $1.50 every day in the year on the lunch counter. If Raines's bill were passed abolishing the counter, and increasing my license to $600, I have reckoned that it would be in $50 per annum. In houses that conduct a larger business, the advantage would, in my opinion, be still greater to the owners.

"We take objection, however, to some features of the Raines bill, and we fail to see how it is going to restrict the number of saloons. In the Raines bill is framed so that it will be impossible for a felon, a criminal, or a man of despicable character to conduct a business of this kind, then I can assure you that the great majority of the liquor dealers are with him and with the bill. What we do object to is this constant interference on the part of the State with a legitimate business.

"We object especially to being oppressed and taxed and hampered for the benefit of a lot of countrymen. We object to being treated differently because we conduct our business in this city with restrictions which either do not affect saloon keepers outside of New-York and Brooklyn or which they are able to persuade their local authorities to ignore. We have enough to contend with as it is. It is a fight for existence for many of us, and we will fight to the death."

EAGER TO PROSECUTE AUTHORITIES

Prohibition League May Start a Fund for the Purpose—Some Statistics.

The Brooklyn Prohibition League, which met yesterday afternoon at 515 Fulton Street, may soon begin raising a fund to prosecute Mayor Wurster and Police Commissioner Welles for violation of their oaths of office in not compelling the strict enforcement of the Sunday excise law. William T. B. Milligan, a lawyer and member of the Rev. Dr. Storrs's church, told them that they would have to have money to do so, and President Funk expressed his willingness to subscribe to such a fund.

When Mr. Milligan first began to speak, and remarked that there was no harm in taking a glass of wine about once a week, some of the prohibitionists looked shocked, but as he continued his argument, and showed them that he was a personal enemy of saloons and that he should like to see them wiped out, they applauded him repeatedly.

The liquor traffic was a peculiar one, Mr. Milligan pointed out, and was entirely different from any other kind of business, on account of the evils that accompanied it. The Christian religion had become largely crystallized in the law, he said, and through the blessing of Christianity laws were made regulating the traffic. But the man who represented the people of Brooklyn in the Mayor's chair was elected by them, and they ought to be ashamed to elect men who did not enforce the law. The contest was not between different classes of citizens, but between the people and the liquor power, he held. The time had come when the liquor power must stop interfering in politics and religion. When the liquor power undertook to defy the religious sentiment of the people and to defy God, the people would rise in their might and defeat it.

The reports of the volunteer agents of the league for the day stated that no improvement had been made in the enforcement of the Sunday law. The side doors were found open, as usual, and men, women, and children were seen entering and leaving them, some with pails and kettles. Drunken men and women were also seen reeling on the street. The side doors of the following saloons were reported to be open: At 284 and 271 Jay Street; 418 Hudson Avenue; 182, 150, 157, 113, 91, 71, 147, 58, 66, 84, 183, 36, 25, and 26 Myrtle Avenue. A boy was seen coming out with a pail from 49 Tillary Street. Other saloons open in Tillary Street were those at 58, 66, 84, and 183. Men were constantly entering the saloon at 265 Bridge Street, while a Roundsman and three patrolmen were on the opposite corner. In Fulton Street the following saloons were open: 360, 427, 626, and 603. A boy was seen carrying a pail out of the saloon at 456 De Kalb Avenue. In Bridge Street seven men entered 409 and 416 in ten minutes. In Willoughby Street the saloons at 3, 43, and 63 were open, and in Court Street 50 and 52. In Washington Street, the Federal Café, at the corner of Johnson Street, was open.

Another report on what Mayor Wurster's refusal to obey his oath of office cost Brooklyn stated that estimates carefully prepared showing that Sunday liquor selling had caused 14 deaths, 3 cases of insanity, 1 case of idiocy, 75 cases of imprisonment, 50 cases of pauperism, and a waste of money to the amount of $112,500.

The report spoke encouragingly of the 100 Christian Endeavor Associations of Brooklyn, who, during the last week, had entered into the crusade against the open side door.

Chief Templar Walker asked whether there were any means by which the Police Commissioner could be brought to justice for violation of his oath of office.

"Go to the Mayor and tell him, and see what he will say," replied Mr. Milligan. He added: "It is the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute. It is all right to speak at meetings and in churches, but we must have funds to fight. The liquor men raise money from among themselves to fight, while the churches and congregations talk. The liquor dealers can easily raise from $25,000 to $50,000."

President Funk said that he was ready to start a fund to fight the liquor power. When the organizations were ready to get down to business, they would secure the best legal talent, he said, and then something could be done.

AGAINST SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN

An Argument and an Exposition of Suffragists' Work in This State.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Is it expedient to grant suffrage to women in New-York State? Will it be for the best interests of the State? Will it be for woman's best interest?

These are the questions that the people of New-York State have had forced upon them since the Constitutional Convention assembled in 1894, when the women desirous of suffrage for their sex asked that the word "male" be stricken from the Constitution, and the women who were opposed to the extension of suffrage woke up from their seeming lethargy and demanded that they should not be forced into the political arena.

The reasons advanced by the "opponents" and "anti-suffragists," together with the common sense of the great majority of the men who formed the Committee on Revision, led to the defeat of the suffragists. They worked like beavers. They promised to bring the names of 1,000,000 women over twenty-one years of age signed to petitions asking for suffrage, but they failed to get one-half the number, even though they gave their own figures as to results; even though they paid for the collection of names; even though they claimed the vote of large corporations through the signature of one man; even though they cajoled men and boys into signing, and even though they forgot the age limit and let every one sign who could wield a pen.

It was hoped that the action of the Constitutional Convention would settle the matter for twenty-five years and that the women who had been forced into work that was distasteful might now return in quiet to their round of home duties and divest themselves of the publicity and notoriety so objectionably thrust upon them. But the suffragists continued the fight. Last Winter, coached by an astute politician whose name has been recorded on the "antis'" books for overwhelming defeat if they are ever forced to vote—they, the suffragists, worked cautiously and quietly, and by bottonholing, flower-giving, and lobbying succeeded in carrying through both houses a concurrent resolution which is to give to the people of the State a right to vote upon the question of suffrage for women.

That the men of both houses realized the objectionable methods of work is made apparent by their passing a regulation which they are enforcing this Winter, that no women shall be permitted on the floor of either house without a card of admission.

There was an error in the wording of the resolution, and the result is that it will still have to pass two consecutive Legislatures, and the work of last Winter is null and void.

Why did it pass both houses last Winter? In answer we give the replies of many of the men in both houses—that, though objecting to woman suffrage, they felt that to relieve themselves from the constant annoyance of the women lobbyists, it would be well to let it go to the people and be settled at once for all time. But they did not realize what would be the action of the suffragists, even though the people gave an overwhelming defeat to their project, as they did last Fall in Massachusetts. What was the result there? They are forcing their claim upon the Legislature again this Winter, and when they were denied a hearing by a committee appointed on woman suffrage they immediately declared their intention of forcing a hearing by three other committees. And that would be the result in New-York State if the concurrent resolution were passed and an overwhelming defeat met with at the polls. And so we come back to our original questions, which should be the only ones to influence our legislators.

It is stated above that the suffragists of New-York State claim to have about half a million names to their petition. At the annual suffrage convention in Washington held last month a paper was read on the relative amount of suffrage organization in the different States, and the statement was made that there were only 1,600 enrolled suffragists in New-York State. In the City of Albany alone, in one month, there were enrolled upon the anti-suffragist lists more than five times that number.

No reason has ever been advanced showing positively that women or the State would be benefited by the vote of woman. Wyoming and Utah are held up as patterns for New-York! The history of woman suffrage in Wyoming does not give one a great longing to see it in force in New-York. And if Wyoming, with a territory twice as large as the State of New-York, with a population scattered over it of about 60,000, less than that of one of the smallest of New-York's second-class cities, is what it is to-day through twenty-five years of woman suffrage, New-York, with more than 6,000,000 inhabitants, has done well not to follow in the wake of this baby State. As for Utah—well, we all know what Utah was under woman suffrage, or from 1869 to 1886, when the women were disfranchised. What it will be now is only a question of time; but as it has a white population of only about 200,000 it can scarcely, under any circumstances, be set up as a pattern for New-York State.

The legislators of New-York should not inflict upon the women of the State the unpleasant duty or entering the field in opposition to suffrage, which a vote to allow it to pass to the people for final action would entail. Neither should any legislator who believes that it would not be for the best interest of woman or the State to grant suffrage to women lend the influence of his name by voting to pass it to the people. And it would not effect a release from suffrage clamor.

The Woman's Journal says editorally: "More than 100 petitions for woman suffrage have already been forwarded to members of the Massachusetts Legislature. Others are coming in daily."

As there are only 1,600 enrolled suffragists in New-York State, and as these are only in part women, should not the desire of the silent majority—a majority of many millions of women—influence our legislators to give an overwhelming defeat to the conturrent resolution when it is again brought up? Until it can be shown by sworn statements that a majority of the women of the State demand suffrage, no Legislature has the right to submit the question to the male vote. And any one familiar with the abuse of the male suffrage will not deem it wise or prudent to more than double the atrocities that are now being perpetrated under the guise of political emergencies. Let the suffragists enforce the laws already made. That will keep them busy and be helpful to the State.

A. P. P.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1896.

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AN INVALID BURNED TO DEATH

Lilian Cecilia Lyons Consumed in Her Bed, Which Was Ignited by an Oil Stove.

Lilian Cecilia Lyons, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Michael Lyons, a cooper of 112 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was burned to death by a fire in the house yesterday afternoon. The girl had been confined to her bed for a year, a severe sufferer from epileptic fits.

Mr. Lyons and his sons went for a walk yesterday afternoon, leaving only the invalid and her mother at home. Lilian occupied a small bedroom off the dining room on the first floor, and as she felt cold Mrs. Lyons started a kerosene oil stove to heat the room.

Mrs. Lyons, after a short chat with her daughter, at about 2:15 o'clock, went upstairs to change her clothing. She had been up stairs but a short time when she was startled by hearing her daughter scream.

Hastening down stairs, she found the dining room full of smoke. She endeavored to get in, but the flames caused her to retreat. Running into the street she gave the alarm, and then returning, endeavored to rescue her daughter, but could not possibly do so.

The firemen responded promptly, and after they had a stream upon the burning building, they entered the little bedroom, only to find that the girl was dead, her body having been burned almost to a crisp.

Mrs. Lyons was not aware of her daughter's condition, and as she had received slight burns on the face and hands in her endeavor to rescue her child was taken to a neighbors' house, where an ambulance surgeon dressed her injuries.

In the meantime, the flames having been extinguished, the body of the girl was removed to the Fifth Avenue Police Station. Subsequently it was taken to an undertakers.

When Mrs. Lyons learned that her daughter was dead her sorrow was so great and her suffering so intense that she had to be attended by a physician.

Mr. Lyons and one of his sons returned three hours later, not knowing of the fire and death that had taken place in their absence. When they arrived in front of their house they could hardly realize the truth, and then the neighbors tenderly communicated the fact that Lilian had been burned to death.

The fire was thought to have been caused by the explosion of the kerosene oil stove, as it was the only fire in that part of the house. The family had used the stove for months, and the cause of its exploding is not known, as Mrs. Lyons is positive that she did not turn the wicks up too high.

A NEW PLAY BY I. N. MORRIS

Production in St. Paul of the Melodrama, "The Last Stroke."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—Cuban patriotism and Spanish oppression is the theme of I. N. Morris's new play, "The Last Stroke," produced here to-day at the Grand Opera House by Manager Jacob Litt. If there was any doubt as to the sympathy of the average American audience for the Cubans in their fight for independence, it was dispelled by the shouts of approval which greeted the numerous sensational scenes in this play.

The story tells of the adventures of Richard Vance, an American citizen, who has become separated from his wife, Lucile, through the instrumentality of one Don Julio Valdez of the Spanish Secret Service, who is himself in love with her. Vance believes his wife to be dead. Lucile takes the veil, becomes a Sister of Mercy, and goes to Cuba to help nurse the wounded. Vance also goes to Cuba as a volunteer in the last stroke for Cuban liberty.

Husband and wife meet, but Lucile mistakenly believes her vows as a nun must now stand between them. Don Julio, who holds a commission in the Cuban Army, but who is still a spy in the Spanish service, plots to obtain a large sum of money collected for the Cuban Junta, and also contrives to have Vance arrested as a spy, so as to get him out of the way. He induces Señora Martinez, a Spanish sympathizer, to assist him, but she discovers that Don Julio's real purpose is robbery, and that his motives are not prompted by loyalty to the Spanish cause, and, with the aid of a United States Consul and a Cuban priest, who is an intense patriot, she circumvents Don Julio, saves Vance from being shot, and has the traitorous spy condemned.

Vance and his wife are reunited. The characters include a hearty, courageous United States Consul; his daughter, a bright young creature, who has an abiding faith in the Stars and Stripes; a young American Lieutenant serving under Gomez for the excitement of the thing, and in love with the Consul's pretty daughter; a noble Cuban priest, and others of lesser importance.

No Swallow-tail Coat for Him.

From The Chicago Record.

One of the United States Senators appeared at a recent reception at the White House in a frock coat, and when a friend attempted to remonstrate with him upon this breach of conventionality and expressed the hope that he would wear a dress suit the next time he went out to a social gathering, he replied with some emphasis that he would never dress himself up in a swallow-tail coat like a waiter.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—John J. Flannagan, a proofreader, and Albert Wankel, a printer, who live together at 85 Second Avenue, returning home after midnight on Saturday, under the influence of liquor, as they reached the door fell together in a heap on the pavement. Wankel picked himself up and tried to assist his friend to rise. Instead of getting on to his feet, Flannagan fell backward and fractured his skull against the pavement. A policeman sent him in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. He was still unconscious there yesterday, and will probably not recover.

—Dr. Joseph Saxl of 258 East Seventy-second Street, went to the East Fifty-seventh Street Station last night, and reported that Joseph Sirinek, forty-four years old, had died under suspicious circumstances a few hours before at his residence, 1,358 Avenue A. A detective found that Sirinek came into the house late Saturday night intoxicated, and had fallen down the steps, fracturing his skull. A physician had been summoned yesterday morning.

—The recital of Marie Brema and Plunket Greene, which was to have taken place this afternoon at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, has been postponed on account of the indisposition of Miss Brema until Thursday afternoon, March 12. Tickets bought for to-day's recital will be good for March 12, or, if desired, the money will be refunded.

—Lee Quen Tai, a Chinese laundryman, was found dead in the lodging house at 18 Mott Street yesterday, and all day his friends mourned over his body. Tai died of consumption. His body will be buried by the Tee Society, of which he was a member, in Evergreens Cemetery, until the time comes when his bones can be sent back to China.

—Vanderbilt Allen wishes to contradict the statement appearing in several papers on Feb. 16 to the effect that he had been adjudged guilty of contempt of court for not obeying an order to appear in supplementary proceedings obtained by Sherman W. Knevals. He has been served with no papers of any kind, he says.

—The public annual meeting of the West Side Excise Reform Association will be held at the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue to-night at 8 o'clock. Eminent speakers will discuss the Raines bill. Excellent music will be furnished.

—Philip Fish of 109½ St. Mark's Place was found lying in a semi-conscious condition on the sidewalk at Avenue A and Eighth Street yesterday morning. Before an ambulance surgeon could reach him he died, apparently from apoplexy. Fish leaves a wife and two children.

—An overheated stove in the rear of the Bristol Restaurant, at 304 Sixth Avenue, set fire to the woodwork yesterday morning. The fire did $300 worth of damage before it could be extinguished.

Brooklyn.

—Edward Flynn, nineteen years old, of 207 North Seventh Street, and William Lennon, twenty-seven years old, of 192 North Ninth Street, were arrested early yesterday morning for forcing an entrance to the Asphalt Works, at 393 Driggs Avenue, and for having placed in a bundle, preparatory to carrying it away, a large quantity of lead.

—James Barnes, twenty-seven years old, who claims to be a telegraph operator, was arrested at Division and Kent Avenues at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He had a bundle of papers, which it is said was stolen from the Fibre Ramie Company of 9 and 11 Rush Street. Barnes was armed with a stone, which he had tied in a red handkerchief.

—Nathaniel Nutt, sixty-nine years old, of 134 St. Mark's Place, was found on Smith Street, near Fulton Street, early yesterday morning, in an unconscious condition. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from a fracture of the skull.

—Adolph Petersen, twenty-four years old, of 176 Wyckoff Street, while under the influence of liquor, yesterday, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

—Patrick Purcell, fifty-eight years old, of 491 St. Mark's Avenue, is a somnambulist. Early yesterday morning, while walking in his sleep, he fell down stairs and fractured his skull. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

—John McClennan, forty-two years old, of 58 State Street, who accidentally fell down stairs at his home Wednesday night and fractured his skull, died at the Long Island College Hospital yesterday.

—While the choir was rehearsing in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Saturday night, a sneak thief entered and stole a coat belonging to Walter Draper of 200 St. Mark's Avenue.

—A thief entered the house of Dr. Allen, at 210 Clermont Avenue, Saturday, and, during the doctor's absence, carried off silverware and other articles valued at $100.

—Isaac Bernheim, fifty-six years old, of 983 Flushing Avenue, took a dose of oxalic acid by mistake Saturday night. He will recover.

—The Republican District Associations of Brooklyn will meet Tuesday night.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon.

Long Island.

—Sayville oystermen are puzzling their brains to account for the large number of blue crabs that have been captured on the oyster beds. At this season the crabs usually seek deep water and bury themselves into the mud until warm weather induces them to return to shallow water. Some of the oystermen say that the extreme low tides have left vast mud flats bare to the rays of the sun, and that the crabs have gathered there to get warm. All the baymen claim that the presence of the crabs in such large numbers is a sure sign of a very early Spring.

—The Queens County Board of Supervisors has adopted a resolution requesting the county's representatives in the State Legislature to use their best efforts to defeat the Zurn bill, which provides for the widening and changing of bulkhead lines in Newtown Creek at the expense of Queens County and

Monday
February 24-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ENGINEER ADAMS REPORTS

Points Out Defects in the Nine-Million-Dollar Canal Bill.

NEEDS OF STRUCTURES AND FEEDERS

Contracts for Improvements to be Given Soon—Statistics and Suggestions as to Water.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The annual report of State Engineer Campbell W. Adams will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow night. The report is somewhat lengthy this year, owing to the great amount of work that has been necessitated in the State Engineer's department on account of the canal-improvement surveys and plans, which are now making good headway.

Comparatively few recommendations are made for work directly connected with the canals that are to be improved under the so-called nine-million-dollar bill, since that bill provides the requisite authority and means for making many of the modifications, improvements, and repairs that are now required, but the attention of the Legislature is directed to the fact that the nine-million-dollar bill does not provide for repairs of many of the structures that are now in a badly dilapidated condition. Neither is any of it available for work on the various feeders, which should now be put in the best possible condition, in order to render them capable of supplying the additional quantity of water which the canals will surely need when the contemplated improvements are completed.

Twenty-five fully equipped corps of engineers are now in the field, making the surveys preparatory to letting the contracts under the nine-million-dollar bill. Nine of these corps are at work on the eastern division, seven on the middle division, and nine on the western division, the distance allotted to each being about eighteen miles, making a total of about 450 miles, or the total length of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals, which are to be improved under this law.

"It is expected," Mr. Adams says, "that each of these parties will complete the resurvey, and prepare the detailed estimates of the cost of its allotted section, so that about May 1, 1896, the office may be in possession of complete and reliable detailed estimates of the cost of the entire improvement, so that the preparation of plans for active work can thereafter progress intelligently, and always with the knowledge of what the total cost will be. Under such circumstances the work can be promptly started at as many points on each of the canals as contracts can be awarded for advantageously."

It is expected that all the plans will be definitely decided upon, so that contracts can be awarded for nearly the whole of the work during the coming months of June and July.

The State Engineer calls attention to two features of the canal improvement law, Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, which, in his opinion, should be modified in order to facilitate the progress of the work.

The Controller and Superintendent of Public Works, having seen the desirability of these changes, have already united in a memorial to the Legislature, asking that the changes be made, and the amendments have already been introduced in both houses. These relate to the advertising for bids and the provision in the present law relating to the lump-sum bids on all contracts. It is simply desired that these features of the law be made to conform to the existing canal law, under which all other canal work is now being done, and which has been proved satisfactory and equitable to all concerned during the last twenty years.

In the preceding report of the State Engineer, considerable space was devoted to the subject of a steel lift lock to replace the present series of five combined locks at Lockport, and much interest was manifested in the subject by the press and the canal interests. These studies have finally been crystallized, and plans are nearly completed for the Lockport location, while it is expected that similar plans will soon be ready to replace the other unimproved series of locks at Cohoes, Little Falls, and Newark. The cost of these new locks is expected to be less than that of lengthening the old ones, as has heretofore been done, while a great saving of water and cost of operation and maintenance is also promised.

Numerous tables are included in the report, showing that the year has been an exceptionally busy one for the department and that an unusually large amount of work has been planned and executed, and the relative cost for engineering will compare favorably with previous records. Considerable space is devoted to the report of the survey of the drainage basin of the Upper Hudson River and its tributaries, which survey was authorized by Chapter 599 of the Laws of 1895, which appropriated $8,000 for the work. The State Engineer called to his assistance on this work the United States Geological Survey, who have prepared the general contour maps of 837 of the 2,820 square miles of this drainage basin, and the results have been compiled and are now in course of printing on five atlas sheets similar in form to the sheets heretofore made of the map of this State. One-half the total appropriation, or $4,000, was set aside for this work, and the United States Geological Survey devoted an equal amount to the same work.

The detailed surveys and report on the reservoir sites, together with the estimated costs of the several dams, the quantities of water available for storage, the water power available, the effect these stored waters might have on the Champlain and Erie Canals and on the level of the Hudson River in the vicinity of Troy and Albany, were placed in the hands of Civil Engineer George W. Rafter, who has prepared an able and voluminous report, a synopsis of which has already been published.

It is claimed that at a cost of $2,606,559 a storage capacity of 41,503,000,000 cubic feet could be obtained, and that this would increase the minimum flow at Glens Falls to four times its present volume and increase the low-water depth of the Hudson at Albany about 1½ feet.

Considerable space is devoted to the subject is completing the topographical map of the State, which, for several years, has been prosecuted under the joint supervision of the State Engineer and the United States Geological Survey, the State and General Government each paying half the cost. One-fifth of the State has already been surveyed and mapped in this manner at the low cost of about $10 per square mile, of which the State pays but one-half. An appropriation of $25,000 is asked for to continue this work, which is now being prosecuted in exactly similar form and manner in most of the other States of the Union.

The report deals at considerable length with the subject of electricity on the canals, and after describing the "Lamb system," which was tested at Tonawanda last Fall, compares the same with the Milligan device that was described in the preceding report, and shows that all efforts made in this line are far from being perfect and that the problem is far from a commercially practicable solution. A new device in this line is illustrated and described, which it is claimed is nearer the practical solution of this problem than any yet investigated.

Union Theological Seminary.

The second concert of the Union Theological Seminary Choir was given Friday evening. The chapel was well filled, and the concert was appreciated by the students and their friends. The choir was assisted by Mrs. Gerrit Smith, soprano, and Heinrich Meyer, tenor. The seminary quartet also sang. The quartet is composed of C. B. Toleman, H. J. Kilbourn, R. S. Goldsberry, and W. J. Hutchins.

The Faculty gave a reception to the students Thursday evening in the library of the seminary. These receptions are informal. The families of the professors were present.

Portrait of Archbishop Corrigan.

A panel portrait in relief of Archbishop Corrigan, done in Carrara marble, was unveiled at the Washington's Birthday celebration at the Catholic Protectory. The panel, the giver of which wishes his name kept secret, will be hung in the main hall of the protectory.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN TELLS HIS SIDE

The Law Was Not Being Violated in the Olympia, He Says—Prisoners Held for Hearing Friday.

Oscar Hammerstein, proprietor of Olympia, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday as a prisoner, on complaint of Fireman F. J. Rothenhausler and Foreman Richard Kennehan of Engine No. 51. Head Usher Harry Howard and Doorkeeper Benjamin Gicquel, son of Fire Chief Gicquel, were also in court on charges made against them by the same complainants. The trouble grew out of the controversy between Mr. Hammerstein and the firemen at the Olympia Saturday night. The complainants appealed to Magistrate Kudlich when he asked them what the charge against the prisoners was.

The Magistrate came to their aid by saying that he would hear all the circumstances of the case and then decide what charge or charges could be brought against Hammerstein, Gicquel, and Howard. Frederick B. House appeared as counsel for the defendants. He was reinforced in his defense by Harry Hammerstein, Doorkeeper James Hyde, and several others. Before the case had proceeded far, Mr. House retired temporarily, and allowed Mr. Hammerstein to do all the talking to the Magistrate.

Mr. Hammerstein said his arrest was unjustifiable, as the law had not been violated in the Olympia Saturday night, and that the firemen had exceeded their rights. At the time his usher was ordered to have the people removed from the aisles, a crowd of people were coming in and going out of the theatre, and some stood in the aisles.

According to Mr. Hammerstein, a number of persons having only admission tickets appropriated the seats belonging to reserved seat ticket holders, who were so numerous that the ushers were unable to wait on them for some time, which caused a temporary blockade in the back part of the house. Young Mr. Hammerstein, at the time, was taking down the names of the reserved seat ticket holders, with the intention of refunding the money to them in case the "squatters" could not be removed expeditiously. The ushers were doing the best they could at the time to straighten out the difficulty, when the firemen placed themselves at the foot of the aisle.

"They were in the way," said Mr. Hammerstein, "and were causing a blockade themselves. I grabbed hold of one of the firemen and pushed him out, after I had ordered him to get out of the way. I did not interfere with the fireman until he interfered with my rights. These men try to run my theatre. I am able to do that myself, and have frequently told them so. The law allows me just so much standing room anyway, and there was no more crowding of the aisles than there is in any theatre when there is a big rush."

The firemen said Mr. Hammerstein used undue violence in ejecting Kennehan.

After listening to the testimony, Magistrate Kudlich instructed Stenographer Nugent to make out complaints against the prisoners. According to the papers prepared, Mr. Hammerstein is charged with assaulting Kennehan. He is also charged jointly with Head Usher Howard with having violated the statute against allowing persons to stand in the aisles of the theatre.

Doorkeeper Gicquel will be called upon to answer to the charge of violating another law. When Foreman Kennehan was pushed outside by Mr. Hammerstein, who, it is alleged, told Gicquel not to let any more firemen come into the Olympia during the night, Kennehan attempted to return and Gicquel is alleged to have refused him admission. Stenographer Nugent found a law that applied to Gicquel's alleged action, which says that any one refusing an officer admission to a place of amusement is guilty of a misdemeanor.

By agreement with Lawyer House, Magistrate Kudlich set the hearing of the charges down for next Friday at 3 o'clock. The prisoners were paroled in the custody of counsel.

OPPOSE COAST DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

Labor Men Say It Is a Ruse of Capitalists—To Protest at Mass Meeting.

The Central Labor Union yesterday resolved to protest against the appropriation of $88,000,000 by Congress for coast defenses, which is proposed in the bill of Senator Rhodes of Massachusetts. It was decided to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union some time during this week, to protest against the measure, and all Central Labor organizations will be invited to send delegates.

When the resolution protesting against the measure was adopted, several delegates came in who were in favor of the appropriation, and wanted to have the resolution reconsidered and opened to debate, but they were told that it was too late.

Delegate Jerome O'Neill of the paper hangers brought up the subject. He began by expressing regret at the apparent apathy of the Central Labor Union about independent political action. Then he proceeded to attack the bill for the appropriation of money for coast defenses. "This bill is almost certain to pass," he remarked, and then he asked in a loud voice, "Where is the enemy?" Receiving no response, he continued: "This is no joke. The bill really means a great standing army. It is the thin end of the wedge. The coast defense is only part of a plan in the interests of capitalists to be followed by the establishment of a militia that will be called out to repress strikes and put down the honest efforts of working people to better themselves. We have no enemies by land or sea."

Then O'Neill moved for the appointment of a committee of three to arrange for a mass meeting to protest against the Rhodes bill, and the motion was passed. Delegates Harris, O'Neill, and Fitzgerald were appointed on the committee. The Secretary was also directed to write to labor organizations of the Union in other cities, asking them to take similar action.

Among the delegates who came too late to vote was McDermott of the plasterers, and he said that he would have opposed the motion. "Nothing," he said, "is to be gained by such wild exaggerations as the militia is organized for the purpose of shooting down working men. When the militia is called out during strikes, it is when wrecking and destruction of property are engaged in. People have a right to strike, but when they become rioters they deserve to be treated as such. To ascribe all the ills of the workingman to the capitalistic system does no good. Workingmen have many grievances, but nothing is to be gained by distorting the truth."

In regard to the bill to appropriate money for coast defenses, Delegate McDermott said: "I believe that every patriotic man who looks at it in an unprejudiced manner will approve of the measure. Why should America be unprotected, while other countries are arming? If England were to come over now, with her warships, she could blow all our forts to pieces. We are not a grasping country, but nobody except a madman or one blinded by prejudice would think that we should not be prepared for a possible invasion."

A letter was received from the Building Trades Section, asking for the appointment of a committee to call on the Board of Education and ask for the use of some of the school buildings one evening in every month for lectures to working people. The Central Labor Union granted the request, and appointed a committee consisting of Delegates Wolders, Eadie, Fox, Tate, McCabe, and McAndrew.

Delegate Perrine of the iron molders, reported that the strike of machinists in the works of the Ingersoll-Sargeant Rock Drilling Company of Easton, Penn., of which ex-Mayor Grace is President, was still on. A committee had waited on Mr. Grace, but the company would yield nothing. So Mr. O'Neill asked that the Central Labor Union should declare its opinion that Mr. Grace was an enemy to organized labor. The meeting granted his request.

An Order for 1,000 Skunks.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 23.—Abel Campbell of Morristown, in this State, has an order from Montreal for 1,000 live skunks. He made his first shipment last week. For twenty years he has been engaged in hunting and trapping these animals. He owns a farm and house.

Skunk skins bring from 10 cents to $1. Black ones are preferred, but are not plenty. The animals are to stock a breeding farm.

MUST WAIT FOR SEEDS

Congressmen, Too, Cannot Pay Political Debts with Clerkships.

THE CANDIDATES WILL BE EXAMINED

Members of Senate and House Overreached Themselves—Secretary Herbert's Plan to Reduce Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—It is very evident that some delays must occur before the members of Congress, who have ordered a resumption by the Government of the seed distribution, can be gratified by gifts of political seeds to their constituents, and the opportunities for the appointment of a number of well-paid and uselessly employed clerks, hitherto named by Congressmen, will be taken from them. For the seed distribution has always required help, and that help has been obtained through the intervention of members of the Senate or House who had obligations to discharge which they liked to impose upon the taxpayers of the country.

Several formalities have yet to be gone through with. The President has yet to approve the action of Congress. Then the opinion of the Attorney General may be sought to assure the Secretary of Agriculture that he should proceed. After that come the arrangements for the purchase of seeds and for their packing for distribution.

If Secretary Morton can, as he suggests would be most economical, obtain the privilege of contracting for the seed packed in small parcels, he may get along without employing several hundred clerks to pack the papers and address them. If the employes are to be secured, the Civil Service Commission will be asked to assist the Secretary in finding the qualified clerks.

Secretary Morton was asked to-day by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES some questions regarding the proposition to restore the old practice.

"Will you be buying seeds for gratuitous distribution, as of old, soon enough to get them into the hands of planters, gardeners, and farmers, by the middle of April?" was the first question.

"Just as soon as the joint resolution, which passed the Senate some days since," said Secretary Morton, "shall have passed the House and been approved by the President and construed as effective by Attorney General Harmon, it will be my duty to call upon the United States Civil Service Commission for the immediate examination of skilled clerks to fill the various positions in the seed division, which the resolution provides. Of course, it will take some time to hold examinations throughout the country for the seed-wise, clerical, and expert force which will be required, and it may be rather late before properly skilled persons can be certified from the eligible list to the department."

"All such places in the United States Department of Agriculture being in the classified service, it is impossible for me to make permanent appointments except from the list certified by the commission.

"Of course, this is dependent upon the department pursuing the old method of buying seeds in bulk, to be delivered in Washington for putting into packets and packages, which have, under the old method, always been made and printed by the department. The exhibit of cost in this gratuitous and promiscuous distribution of seed at Government expense has, during many years, proved that the packets and the printing thereon made an aggregate sum greater than the cost of the seeds themselves. Under that system, from 100 to 200 women and men were employed each year. They were selected by Congressmen and Senators. They were largely of the gentler sex. A result of the system was a new batch of unskilled labor each year. That is why it is always so expensive. It is possible, therefore, in view of the extravagance of the old method, that, if Governmental gratuities in the form of seeds are resumed, the purchases will be made of papers and packages directly from seedmen who can put them up at far less expense than can the Government, because they have a permanent force of skilled laborers.

"The latter method of purchasing seed for members of the House and Senate to gratuitously distribute, would be an improvement on the old method, and would do away with the necessity of warehousing, assorting, packing, and labelling seeds in the department."

"Will you buy in the open market, or advertise for bids?"

"That is a matter to be determined by the construction given to the resolution if it passes and is signed by the President, as to its force, as a repeal, directly or by implication, of an existing statute regulating the purchase of merchandise and supplies by executive departments."

THIEF HID UNPER A BARREL

Accused of Picking a Pocket on an Elevated Railway Train.

Miss Augusta Hoffman of 330 South Park Street, Elizabeth, N. J., came to this city yesterday, accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Hoffman. The three boarded a Third Avenue elevated train at City Hall. At the Thirty-fourth Street Station, John J. Sullivan, a tinker, of 169 East Ninth Street, Long Island City, entered the car and took a seat next to the young lady.

While the train was passing Ninety-second Street she felt a jerk at the pocket of her sacque, and, putting her hand in the pocket, found her purse gone. In the meantime Sullivan sat nervously moving about in his seat beside Miss Hoffman.

When the train stopped at Ninety-ninth Street Sullivan hurriedly left the car, but was followed by the Hoffmans. Upon reaching the street the tinker broke into a run, but Mr. Hoffman gave him a hot chase, while his wife and daughter cried "Stop thief! Stop thief!"

The fugitive darted into the hallway of 1,992 Third Avenue, and was found a few minutes later in the cellar, concealed under an empty barrel. Sullivan was arrested and taken to the Harlem Court, where he was held in $1,000 bail for trial. He said that he went into the house to visit some relatives, but they were not at home. He could not explain why he hid himself in the cellar.

Miss Hoffman said her pocketbook contained $15. It was not found in the prisoner's possession.

Death of John Waldron, an Old Actor.

John Waldron, known to the theatrical world as Paul Allen, and also known as "The Mayor of the Ohio River," died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, where he had been since Jan. 29. He was taken there by Dr. McConnell of 144 Lexington Avenue, suffering with heart trouble. Waldron was forty-three years old, and in his time played many parts. He was particularly well known to Tony Pastor. During John L. Sullivan's pugilistic successes, he was one of the fighter's backers and best friends.

His body was taken to the Morgue, and will probably be buried under the patronage of the Actors' Fund.

News from the Normal College.

The subject for the meeting of the Philomathean Society of the Normal College Friday afternoon will be "The Novel." An essay on "The Evolution of the Novel" will be read by Miss Hinkel, and another on "The Influences of the Novel" by Miss A. Wenstink. There will be a presentation of word pictures by Misses Speckel, Kaliski, Sturcke, Kelby, Holburg, Ker, Kilpatrick, Ganzenmuller, and Donovan.

Appropriate exercises for Washington's Birthday were held in the college chapel Friday morning. Patriotic songs and quotations were rendered.

The subject for the prize debate will be announced by the President of the Board of Education this week.

DR. GOTTHEIL'S VIEWS ON DIVORCE

He Contends That the Emancipation of Woman and Improper Laws Have Made It More Frequent.

A large congregation was present in the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning, when the Rev. Dr. Gottheil spoke on "Divorce."

"From the platform of ethical culture," he said, "we have lately heard that divorce has increased to an alarming extent in the last twenty years. It was not a vague, haphazard statement. Only too well is it supported by statistical figures. It is a confession that in this all-important sphere—the guardianship of marriage—the new dispensation has failed to show us any good, has proved powerless to preserve the good we have had.

"The causes are many. I will examine to-day one only—the great change in the position of womanhood. To me there is something grand in the thought that amid the great achievements of the age we should be thrown back upon the primary and simplest conditions of social life; that we should be reminded to look to our concerns nearest home, and not forget that the spiritual foundations of human happiness are the same now as they were ever before, and will be, as far as we are able to scan the future.

"The effect of the deepening and broadening of education was partly increased by a collateral movement of what is called the emancipation of woman. She is the equal of man, not only in those native rights which our great fundamental charter has sanctioned, but also in all the artificial—I mean political—rights. And, moreover, every calling for which she has fitted herself should be open to her.

"Before, when discontent arose, when the spectre of possible separation appeared, when estranged affection embittered the heart, the helplessness of woman served as a leash of sober mind, and many a catastrophe was averted when the woman asked herself What will become of me and my children?

"Now that there are so many ways for women to earn a livelihood, the leash has been weakened—aye, sadder still, men of hard and selfish disposition find in it a wretched and damnable excuse for casting off her to whom they have pledged their lives, fidelity, and devotion."

Dr. Gottheil contended that these new conditions acted as stumbling blocks to the marriage relation. He said that another great evil was the diversified marriage and divorce laws of the country, and that there should be a convention of the States to make the laws the same in every instance.

MRS. KELSO'S VICTIMS BURIED

Only the Father and Four Friends Went with the Bodies to Greenwood—Mr. Kelso Constantly with His Wife.

Ethel and Radford Kelso, children of Mr. and Mrs. George Radford Kelso, whom Mrs. Kelso killed while insane last Thursday, were buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Bradley of St. Agnes's Chapel conducted the funeral services Saturday afternoon. Only the relatives and immediate friends of the family were admitted. Dr. Bradley read the Episcopal funeral service.

When the two white hearses which were to convey the bodies to the grave drew up in front of the Kelso home, 148 West Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday morning, a crowd of children who were playing about the street collected on the sidewalk on either side of the house where the fearful tragedy was enacted. Several of them had known Ethel and had often played with her. A number of pedestrians gathered on the opposite side of the street and watched with sympathetic interest the removal of the bodies.

Mr. Kelso, who had spent the night at Bellevue Hospital, returned to his home early in the morning. The father's face looked haggard and careworn, and it was apparent that the great mental strain which he has been under since he discovered his insane wife's fearful deed had had its effect upon his health.

Mr. Kelso and four friends were the only persons who went to the cemetery. The hearses were driven from the house at 9:45 A. M., followed by two carriages, in which rode the father and his friends.

Since Mrs. Kelso was removed to Bellevue the house has been in charge of friends of the family. Mr. Kelso has been constantly at the hospital, anxiously awaiting his wife's recovery from the cuts which she made on her left wrist with a razor when she attempted to take her own life.

NOT A GOOD DAY FOR SKATERS

Ordered from Van Cortlandt Lake in the Afternoon—No Skating in Central Park.

Nearly 300 skaters, young and old, disported themselves on Van Cortlandt Lake yesterday. They began to arrive early. The majority traveled by train, although quite a number of young people rode out from the city on bicycles.

The ice in the early part of the day was in perfect condition, being nearly five inches thick. About noon the effect of the south wind became apparent. The ice became covered with little pools of water, here and there, and its surface assumed a spongy look.

Sergt. England, who was present with six Park policemen, ordered the skaters to leave the lake at 2 o'clock. The crowd obeyed, although there were many protests from the boys. The police did not consider the ice unsafe, but did not want to take any chances.

The late afternoon trains had on board several hundred skaters, who had to return disappointed.

There was no skating in Central Park. A portion of the upper lake is open, and special policemen were detailed all day to prevent venturesome individuals from making reckless experiments.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL WARD PATIENTS

The Doors Will Be Opened to Them March 16—Other Pavilions.

The doors of St. Luke's Hospital will be opened to ward patients March 16. It was hoped that ward patients could be accommodated by March 1, but it was decided to postpone the opening.

The chapel pavilion and the Vanderbilt Pavilion have been occupied by patients removed from the old hospital and by private patients since the early part of this month, but no ward patients have been admitted.

Since the removal of the hospital to Morningside Heights considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Norrie Pavilion, where the ward patients will be placed. When this is finished and ready for occupancy, work will be concentrated on the Muhlenberg, or Administration, Building.

Work is also being pushed forward on the Minturn Pavilion. The Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, Superintendent and pastor of the institution, said yesterday that it was confidently expected that the entire structure will be in readiness for a formal opening in May.

TO LEAVE THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

Capt. Taylor, President, Wants Sea Duty—Capt. Glass for Successor.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 22.—It was learned here to-night that Capt. H. C. Taylor, President of the Naval War College, would apply for sea duty in October, when his three years of land duty will expire.

It is understood that Capt. Glass, Commandant of the cruiser Texas, has provisionally been decided upon as Capt. Taylor's successor.

Capt. Mahan, who, it was thought, would succeed to the War College Presidency, has decided to retire in September. Capt. Glass is an authority on international law.

Baby Hyena at Central Park.

The youngest hyena in captivity was placed on exhibition in the Menagerie in Central Park yesterday. The animal was born last November, but on account of the cold weather had been confined in an inner apartment of the Menagerie.

WHY INDIANA IS IN DOUBT

The Hoosiers Are Waiting to Hear from the Conventions.

WANT TO VOTE FOR HONEST MONEY

Their Strength in the Electoral College Will Go to the Party That Shall Be Sound Financially.

FREE SILVER THEY WOULD REPUDIATE

If the Democrats Shall Be Sagacious at Chicago, They Will Sweep the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—The Chicago Convention will determine whether Indiana, traditionally a doubtful State, shall cast its Electoral vote for the Democratic or the Republican candidate for President next Fall. The decision will not depend so much upon the candidate selected by that convention as upon its utterances regarding the financial question.

If the Democrats shall speak boldly and unequivocally for sound money, Indiana, which has a natural Democratic majority, will elect the Democratic Electoral ticket. If, in the Chicago platform, there is a quibble or a straddle, it is almost an absolutely safe prediction that the Hoosier Electoral vote will be cast for the Republican candidate to succeed President Cleveland.

The money question has always been prominent in Indiana politics, and the State has been unfortunate in having a class of politicians who were merely wind gauges—and defective ones at that. It has had such men as Voorhees and Turpie and Harrison and Colfax to stand as the representatives of its sentiment; men who have sought always to be on the "popular" side of a public question, and who not infrequently have been misled into believing that where was the most noise were the most votes.

Because of this, the real sentiment of the State has been more often misrepresented than interpreted by those of the State's representatives who were conspicuous before the country. For this reason the Hoosier State, quite unjustly, has acquired the reputation of being a follower of false gods, political and economical.

When the "Greenback" movement was in its zenith the noisest advocates of fiatism came from Indiana. They alarmed the great parties and secured some concessions from the platform makers. But when they were nominated at the polls they were so few in number that all wondered they could have created such a disturbance.

The free-silver agitation has given rise to a similar popular misconception of the real sentiments of the State. It has been unfortunate that Indiana's representatives in the National Senate have been men who have made their reputations as political weathercocks.

Senator Voorhees is noted for his ability to change front in the shortest possible space of time on any given question, according as he may think the drift of sentiment is going.

Senator Turpie has been chiefly noted for his undying fidelity to Voorhees.

These Senators, caught by the glamour and noise of the new movement, gave their adherence to it, and, quite naturally, were regarded by the country at large as voicing the opinions of their party and their State. Never was a greater mistake made.

Against the advice of such men as Bynum, Murdock, Cooper, Defoe, Skinner, Hugh Dougherty, Chairman Taggart, and others, the Democratic Party went into the campaign of 1894 on a "bimetallic" platform. Never before was there such a Republican victory in the State, and a notable feature of the result was that where local candidates were most friendly to the cause of free silver there were the Republican majorities largest.

Democrats learned a lesson from that election which their Republican brethren did not. Sound money men in the party at once came to the front and took charge of the work of reorganization. In the election for a new State Committee last December the currency question was the issue. Ten of the thirteen committeemen elected were sound-money men. Sterling R. Holt, the new Chairman, is a man who has no patience with the free-coinage movement. Thomas B. Buskirk of Paoli was made President of the State League of Democratic Clubs; John P. Frenzel, an uncompromising single-standard man, was offered the post of Treasurer of the State Committee. The whole party organization was put on a sound-money footing.

The Republicans failed to see the significance of the result in 1894. Instead of being encouraged to a more pronounced position in favor of an honest currency, they became more fearful of the "silver vote." This was in a large degree attributable to the attitude of ex-President Harrison. He had signed the Sherman act of odorous fame. He had been elected on a "parity" platform, and had by innuendo criticised the action of President Cleveland in standing for the financial honor of the country.

The close political advisers of Gen. Harrison and the men to whom his followers looked to secure his renomination, were the Thomas Carters, the Henry M. Teilers, the Wharton Barkers, the Richard Kerenses, and others directly or indirectly interested in the silver-mining industry of the West. Harrison was distrusted by the sound-money men of the East. His renomination must be secured through the efforts of the West and South that favored free coinage. Therefore the party organization in this State was shaped in a silver mold.

Even the opponents of Harrison accepted the "friendly to silver" programme. If they favored McKinley, they found in his speeches only sneers at President Cleveland for his efforts to maintain the National credit. If they looked upon Allison as the coming man, they recalled the fact that he stood with "Silver Dick" Bland in establishing the fifty-cent dollar. Friendly to Reed, they could recall no instance in which he had spoken or voted for an honest dollar. It followed naturally that the party gave itself over to the Colorado heresy.

The parties are now aligned for the Presidential fight. The Democrats are standing squarely for sound money. In order to do this they have found it necessary to repudiate their Senators. But this they have done without compunction. They have put the organization in the hands of the followers of President Cleveland. Gov. Matthews, who will receive the complimentary vote of the State for the Presidential nomination, has been muzzled. He was one of the most rabid free-coinage men in the country a year ago. He is now silent on the subject except at rare intervals when he admits that he may have erred in the past. The newspapers of the party which were formerly sixteen-to-one advocates now go to the length of admitting that bimetallism can be accomplished only by a world-wide agreement. Even the friends of Senator Voorhees justify his course more by his efforts to secure the repeal of the Sherman law than by any other act of his life.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that ex-Congressman William D. Bynum will be the nominee for Governor. Bynum was defeated for Congress by a bimetallist, chiefly because he stood steadfastly for sound money when the free-coinage fever was at its height. After his defeat he made a tour of the State, speaking solely on the financial questions, and combating the silver doctrine in all its forms. Perhaps to his efforts, as much as to any other cause, may be ascribed much of the change of heart that has been experienced. Be that as it may, the party has tacitly consented that he shall be its standard bearer on his own platform. "Gil" Shanklin, the original free-silver man of the State, has withdrawn from the race for the nomination.

The situation has become an embarrassing one for the Republicans. They cannot take a stand until after the St. Louis Convention, and they have no thought that the declaration of principles there put forth will have any but a silver sound. They are confronted by the fact that the business men—manufacturers, bankers, and others—who have acted with them in the past, are prepared to go with the Democrats this year, if the Chicago Convention shall take as strong a stand for an honest financial policy as the party in this State has already done.

They are hampered and annoyed by the course of their Congressmen, who have, with but one exception, affiliated with the silver men in Congress. They have no record either by party platform or utterance of party leaders with which to demonstrate that their party is not committed to the free-coinage cause.

Purely as a political move the Democrats have done well in organizing on an honest-money basis. They have given the only earnest of a fixed purpose. They alone stand for some definite policy. They are making their campaign already while their opponents are waiting to learn what their plan of battle shall be.

The advantage is now clearly with the Democratic Party. It is on the aggressive. It is standing squarely by the position of President Cleveland. It is not temporizing, trading, or compromising.

It has served notice that those who want a cheap and dishonest dollar must go elsewhere to find it. It stood up bravely against the Hinrichsen free-silver movement in Illinois, and its resistance to the blandishments of that propaganda, as much as anything else, caused its failure.

The Indiana Democracy is looking to Chicago with interest. It expects from the National Convention an unequivocal expression for money, and it will send a delegation to secure it. With such a declaration the party will go into the campaign with the battle half won. It will secure hosts of accessions from Republicans, who fear the dominance of the silver sentiment in their own party.

Indiana, since the discovery of natural gas, has become one of the greatest manufacturing States in the Union. She is a heavy exporter of natural and manufactured products. Her trade relations are with every land in Christendom. Her prosperity depends on maintaing those relations uninterrupted by differences over measures of value or quibbles over manner of payment.

The Democratic Party has realized the situation, and has met it. By so doing it has earned the gratitude and won the support of those of its opponents who are interested first in the State's welfare. If the Indiana Democracy shall receive from the National Convention a declaration pledging a maintenance of stable money and existing conditions, it will find no difficulty in carrying the election next Fall.

STATUETIE FOR THE SEVENTY-FIRST

Col. Greene Presents Kelly's Bronze, "Sheridan's Ride."

It is evident that in time the city regimental armories will become the repositories of many objects of art, notably fine bronzes. Tiffany & Co. have delivered another superb bronze, "Sheridan's Ride," by Kelly. This recent acquisition was purchased by Col. Greene as a gift to his regiment, the Seventy-first.

Upon the front of the bronze is a brass plate bearing the following inscription:

SHERIDAN RECRUITING TROPHY.
Presented to the 71st Regiment by
COLONEL F. V. GREENE.

The bronze "Sheridan's Ride" is the statuette that established the fame of the young American sculptor, James E. Kelly. One of the artist's early paintings pictured Sheridan dashing into his retreating army at Cedar Creek. When he had finished it, the artist saw that, with its violent action, the central figure had possibilities for a statue, and "Sheridan's Ride" in bronze was the result.

The statuette stands twenty-one inches high, and is twenty-two inches long.

Sheridan's Ride.
Statuette by James E. Kelly, Presented to the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Thief Caught After a Chase.

William Murray was captured in Brooklyn by Policeman Eberle of the Hamburg Avenue Precinct Saturday afternoon, and was held on a charge of burglary, the complainant being Simon Sherman of 20 Locust Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sherman found Murray in his room and gave chase. Murray jumped through a rear window and disappeared. Patrolman Eberle saw Murray, who then ran away, closely pursued by the officer, who caught him in a hallway.

When searched in the station house a bunch of skeleton keys and a loaded revolver were found in Murray's possession. He also had a bundle containing a suit of clothes, lace curtains, and silverware. He refused to tell where he lived, or give any information regarding himself.

ALLISON SAFE FOR SILVER

Mountain States Said to be Friendly to the Iowa Candidate.

LARGE CLAIMS MADE BY HIS FRIENDS

Mississippi River States Expected to Give Him Support—Iowa Legislation Shaped to Catch Delegates.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 23.—The friends of Senator Allison have been active the last few weeks, and say they have made considerable progress in advancing his candidacy for the Presidential nomination. They have been directing their efforts principally toward securing the support of the neighboring States.

In South Dakota they have had the best results. The Republican State Central Committee met there the other day to call the State Convention. Senator Pettigrew desired the convention to be called some time in May, and had written or telegraphed the fifty members of the committee asking that this be done, but when the committee met and it was found that the interests of Senator Allison would dictate an earlier convention, the committee decided, by a vote of 39 to 10, to call the convention for March 25, two weeks after the Iowa Convention will be held.

The Allison men are so strong in South Dakota that they say Senator Pettigrew cannot be a delegate to the St. Louis Convention unless the delegation shall be bound by instructions for Senator Allison. They mean to send a delegation to St. Louis that will be sincere and energetic for the nomination of Allison.

Next to South Dakota, the Allison managers make the strongest claims in regard to Nebraska. They admitted a month ago that Nebraska was in the hands of McKinley, and that it would be an uphill job to get it away, but since then circumstances and great activity have changed the situation.

Nebraska is full of ex-Iowans. A great many of the Republicans of this State who were associated with Allison in the earlier part of his career have moved into Nebraska, and become influential and prominent in politics. They have been aroused to exert their influence upon the politicians of the State, and the result is, the Allison managers say, that the State outside of Omaha is now pretty sure for Allison.

To reach Omaha a powerful influence has been put in operation. Omaha is moving everything in her power to secure aid and indorsement for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, which is to be held in Omaha in 1898. A strong delegation of Omaha business men came to Des Moines to secure support from the Legislature. It was suggested to them that if they wanted Iowa's assistance in their enterprise they must be willing to reciprocate by supporting Allison for President. They were reminded that the West now had its first real opportunity to secure the Presidency; that if the Western States will unite and bend all their efforts to this end it can be accomplished, and that this is probably the last chance for many years to come, because there is no Western man now in sight who is at all likely to command the support that Allison now does. This argument is very effective with the Nebraska men, and they have given assurances, that they have the ability to carry out, that Allison will be well taken care of by Nebraska. The Iowa Legislature indorsed the Omaha Fair, as requested, and stands ready to do still more in the way of appropriation for a State exhibit if the Nebraska Republicans give evidence of their honest intention to bring Nebraska into the Allison column.

Two Allison delegates have been elected in the Seventh District of Texas and one in the Fourth District of Georgia. A New-York man who has been through the South and has examined into the situation in all the Southern States in the interest of Allison's candidacy, says that "he will have first choice votes in every Southern State, except, possibly, Arkansas and West Virginia. The latter State is first for McKinley, if Elkins is not a candidate, and second for Allison. Texas will give Allison 15 to 20 votes from the start. We have absolute assurance of this."

"Three weeks ago I thought Missouri was gone to McKinley sure," said one of the most prominent of Senator Allison's friends the other day. "But now I am confident that we shall get a good share of the delegates from that State. The claim of the McKinley boomers is not based on the most recent or accurate or thorough information."

In Illinois Allison men are recalling the fact that Iowa men in Congress did all in their power to assist Chicago to get the World's Fair. When the question was hanging in the balance, and Chicago was by no means sure of success, J. S. Clarkson, then Chairman of the National Committee, spent an entire night in a carriage, accompanied by another politician of National reputation, and they visited over fifty members of Congress who were doubtful, and secured the votes of more than thirty of them for Chicago, with the argument that the fair must not be allowed to go to New-York because it would strengthen Tammany, and the State could not be carried for the Republicans. It is expected that the Illinois delegation will be first for Cullom and then will divide for Allison and McKinley.

On the Pacific coast Allison is strongest in California. The argument of bringing the Presidency as far West as possible is being used in the far Western States, especially those where Iowans have settled. Fully half the California delegation is claimed by the Allison men.

In regard to the mountain States, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, the argument of "a Western man" is also being used, and these States believe Allison to be as safe for the fair treatment of silver as either of the other strong candidates. It is expected that they will send men to the convention who are for some pronounced silver man, probably Teller or Cameron, but when the break-up comes they will not be unfriendly to Allison.

Another agent of the Allison campaign, who has traveled through the New-England States, reports that Allison is very strong in Connecticut and Rhode Island. "If there was not a candidate from New-England," he said, "I think he would get those States as first choice. As it is, they will vote first for Reed, and second for Allison. I ver

OLD NASSAU'S GRADUATES

Interest in Princeton's Sesquicentennial Celebration.

A LONG LIST OF HONORED ALUMNI

Observance of Washington's Birthday—Social Events at the University—Organization of a Club.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The growing interest in Princeton's sesquicentennial celebration, which is to occur next October, is doing much to awaken not only the historical associations connected with the beginnings of the college, but also to recall the part old Nassau has always played in the development of our State and National Governments.

Attention has recently been called to the important work of such men as Witherspoon, Madison, and Ellsworth, for their marked influence in the dawning era of American freedom. There appears in the columns of The Princetonian a review of the Princeton graduates now in political life within the State of New-Jersey, which all the sons of Nassau will read with much interest. Among other things the writer says that New-Jersey has always been among the foremost States in the number of students enrolled in colleges. Consequently there is a large number of alumni in this State, and Princeton men have always figured very prominently in its affairs. New-Jersey has always vied with the neighboring States of New-York and Pennsylvania in the number of her sons each year at Princeton. It is but natural that these men upon graduation should go out to become leaders in the communities from which they come, and no mean number of them have found their way into prominent political places. At present in almost every department of the State's organization, Princeton men are to be found in positions of greater or less prominence, from the Chief Justiceship and Chancellorship to minor positions in a State bureau.

First of all it is natural to notice the name of Alexander T. McGill, the Chancellor of the State, the recognized head of the State Judiciary and a member of the Board of Pardons. Mr. McGill is a Princeton man of truest blue, his father having been a professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and Princeton having been his residence for many years previous to his removal to the State capital. Chancellor McGill matriculated at Princeton College in 1860, when Dr. Maclean was President and the institution was scarcely a quarter of its present size in the number of students, and much less than that in its material equipment. He was known as a leader in his college days and was graduated with credit in the class of '64. Since graduation he has at all times manifested a deep interest both in the college and the town, and he always receives a hearty welcome when his official duties permit him to visit his Alma Mater.

With Chancellor McGill are associated in the Chancery Court three other Princeton men. These are Vice Chancellors Pitney, Emery, and Green. Mr. Pitney resides at Morristown. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of '48, and was a classmate of Gen. Robert Lenox Banks and the Rev. Dr. William C. Cattell of Philadelphia. Vice Chancellor John R. Emery was a member of the class of '61. Mr. Emery was a prominent member of the Cliosophic Society when in college. He resides at Newark, at which place he entered upon the practice of law, after being graduated from Princeton, and succeeded the late ex-Gov. Green in the Vice Chancellorship. Vice Chancellor Robert S. Green entered Princeton in the Fall of 1846 and received his degree with the class of '50. Like the large number of other Greens, who have come to Princeton, he was a member of the American Whig Society, where he received his early training in public speaking. The work done by these men in their respective positions has been of the highest order. They have in all matters pertaining to their office shown devotion to the public welfare and a high standard of justice and right, and have won a wide reputation for skill and firm judgment. They are especially distinguished for their judicial writings, which are able and finished works. Mr. McGill has made a particularly enviable reputation as a writer on questions of jurisprudence.

The Chief Justice of the State, the venerable and learned Beasley, now in his eighty-first year, but in full physical and mental vigor, was a student at Princeton. He joined the class of '35, in its junior year, and is one of the half dozen survivors of the class of that year. Of the eight Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, four are Princeton graduates. These are David A. Depue, LL. D., of Newark, who was a member of the class of '46; Bennet Van Syckle, LL. D., of Trenton, also a member of the class of '46; William J. Magie, LL. D., of Elizabeth, who was graduated in the class of '52, and William S. Gummere of Trenton, a member of the class of '70. Judge Gummere was in his day one of Princeton's greatest athletes, and proudly sported a "Varsity "P" as a reward of merit displayed on the baseball diamond. Besides these Princetonians in positions of honor and trust in the State Government, Edward T. Green, LL. D., Judge of the United States District Court, is a graduate in the class of '54, and Attorney General John P. Stockton was a member of the class of '43.

Other State officers who are also graduates of Princeton and have shown marked ability and public devotion in the various offices are Adjutant General William S. Stryker, who was graduated from Princeton in the class of '58; Morris K. Hamilton, the present State Librarian, who was graduated in 1839; Charles C. Block of the class of '78, a member of the State Board of Taxation, and Chauncey H. Beasley, District Court Judge of Trenton, a member of the class of '80.

Of the eight Congressmen from New-Jersey, two are Princeton men—R. Wayne Parker, '67, of Newark, and Mahlon Pitney, '79, of Morristown, a son of Vice Chancellor Pitney. New-Jersey has twenty-one State Senators, and of these three are Princetonians. Senator William M. Johnson of Bergen County was graduated at old Nassau with the class of '67; George W. Ketcham of Essex County was a classmate of United States Senator George Gray, in the class of '59, and Robert Williams of Passaic County was graduated in the class of '81. The State Assembly contains four Princeton alumni. These are Hayward A. Harvey of Orange, a special student at Princeton from 1887 to 1890; John Wahl Queen of Jersey City, the Democratic leader, graduated in the class of '87; Horace L. Allen of Hoboken, in the class of '90, and H. W. Gledhill of Paterson, class of '85. Within the last ten days Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., of the class of '88 has been appointed one of the District Judges of the Essex County Court.

Princetonians generally are beginning with great interest and approval of the rapid progress which is being made among the colleges of the country by what has come to be known as the "Princeton Honor System in Examinations." The recent word coming from Williams College to the effect that that institution has adopted the Princeton system was received here with joy. President J. McN. Thompson of the class of '94 delivered an address before the students of Williams last Fall, outlining the Princeton system, and the action taken at Williams in adopting the system is a result of Mr. Thompson's address.

The remarkable interest displayed at Princeton in the recent discovery of Prof. Roentgen has led to the formation of a special class for original investigation along the lines of physical research suggested by the discovery. This class is under the direct supervision of Prof. William F. Magie of the Department of Physics, and its members are spending a great deal of time in the physical laboratories. On Thursday Prof. Magie announced his intention of lecturing before the class, and invited the members to ask their friends in to the lecture. As a result nearly half the college crowded into the physical lecture room, to listen to Prof. Magie's narration of his experiments, and watch the action of the X rays in producing a number of shadow pictures. Prof. Magie and his assistants have produced many shadow pictures of hands, arms, purses, instruments, &c., which were exhibited to the audience. Prof. Magie's experiments have led him to believe that the action of the light in the tubes used is of a material nature rather than the work of rays, but his experiments have not yet been sufficiently extensive to admit of a definite theory in this direction.

The semi-annual elections to membership in the two literary societies, Whig and Clio Halls, occurred on Wednesday afternoon. As is usually the case, the Whig Society was victorious in the number of men applying for admission, eleven neophytes choosing that hall to eight for Clio. Following are the newly elected members of Whig: D. F. Edwards, '96, of Jersey City; Rona'd L. Guss, '97, of New-York; S. B. Lloyd, '98, of New-York; R. W. Harbison, '98, of Allegheny, Penn.; G. E. Large, '99, of Flemington, N. J.; R. H. Southard, '99, of Brooklyn; William Slidell, '99, of Princeton, N. J.; R. E. Davis, '99, of Milton, Penn.; E. H. Dickinson, '99, of Chicago; E. C. Sheppard, '99, of Tuckahoe, N. J., and T. G. Kennedy, '99, of Covington, Ky. Those elected to Clio are: Robert Comin, '97, of New-Concord, Ohio; Moses Bigelow, Jr., '98, of Newark, N. J.; A. P. Rosencrans, '98, of Newton, N. J.; N. S. Bennett, '99, of Hackettstown, N. J.; J. H. Harrison, '99, of Caldwell, N. J.; O. S. Kellogg, '99, of Vineland, N. J.; G. K. Reed, '99, of Newville, Penn.; Ralph Root, '99, of East Orange, N. J. These men were duly initiated into the secrets of the societies on Friday night.

The University Chess Club has been reorganized, with E. B. Seymour, '98, as President; W. Marston, '98, as Secretary, and R. P. Elmer, '99, as Treasurer. The Executive Committee is made up of Miller '97, Marston '98, Seymour '98, and Young, '99. A handicap tournament will be played this Spring, to give the members practice for the regular contests of next year. The Whist Club tournament will begin next week. Teams for the tournament have been drawn, and a list of prizes is offered for the men excelling in the game.

The Sociological Institute of the Theological Seminary has elected its new officers. The Rev. Dr. Purves of the Seminary Faculty is the new President, and the Vice Presidents are Hynson, Potter, and McCurdy of the undergraduates. Hostetter, Bucher, and Lukens have been chosen as new members of the Executive Committee.

MATTERS AT YALE.

Preachers in the College Pulpit—The Yale News Editors.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 23.—The preachers at Yale University for the five coming Sundays are as follows: March 1, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson of New-York City; March 8, Prof. A. R. Merriam of Hartford; March 15, Bishop John H. Vincent of Buffalo; March 22, the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Coe of New-York City; March 29, the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards of Plainfield, N. J. Last Sunday the college pulpit was occupied by President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin College. To-day the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of New-York City preached to the students.

The cash sales of the Yale co-operative store for the Fall term amounted to $16,009.43, nearly 25 per cent. in advance of those of the corresponding term last year. This sum, together with the amount from the athletic associations, is within $2,000 of the total sales of the college year 1893-4. The Yale co-operative store has furnished supplies to the university and freshmen football associations to the amount of nearly $2,000. The athletic department of the store has been constantly growing in importance, and this year will supply the university baseball team, besides several minor teams.

The Board of Editors of the Yale Literary Magazine announces the following elections to Chi Delta Theta from the senior class: Albert Sargent Davis of Cincinnati, Ohio; Emory Hawes of New-York, and Arthur Ripley Thompson of Hartford, Conn. The "Lit" medal has been awarded to Cornelius Porter Kitchel of East Liverpool, Ohio. Dr. C. B. Baldwin and H. A. Smith acted as judges.

The oration at the Yale Law School commencement will be delivered this year by Theodore Bacon, who was a member of the famous class of 1853. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, who was formerly pastor of the Centre Church in this city. Mr. Bacon is a prominent lawyer in New-York City, a brilliant after-dinner speaker, and recently presided at the Phi Upsilon banquet in New-York, given to Judge F. M. Finch, class of 1849, on his retirement from the Court of Appeals.

There are seventy-seven Yale graduates studying at Columbia College, New-York, this year, distributed as follows: Schools of Law and Political Science, 29; School of Philosophy, 3; School of Mines, 6; Medical School, 39.

The Lyman Beecher course of lectures for the coming academic year in the Divinity School is to be given by the Rev. John Watson of Liverpool, England. His course in the Divinity School will open on or about Sept. 28, and continue for a number of weeks.

The sum of $1,200 has been placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association to be used for much-needed repairs in Dwight Hall. The work of repairing is rapidly progressing, but is being done in such a way that no meetings are interfered with. The furniture has been overhauled and reupholstered wherever necessary. New tables and chairs will soon be added, as the present growing use of the reading room makes this step necessary. The reading facilities have already been increased by the addition of drop lights. It has long been felt that these repairs were a necessity.

Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia lectured this week to Yale students on "Civil Service Reform." He was the guest of the Civil Service Reform Association of Yale, and was introduced by A. P. Phelps, '96.

The most interesting contest in the college journalistic world at Yale that has taken place in some time was that which marked the selection of the managing editor of The Yale News during the past week. This position on a college paper nowadays is looked upon as one of the prize places. Two candidates appeared in the field. Ten editors comprise the Editorial Board, and from this number was to be selected the chief editor. The vote stood a tie for George Parmly Day of New-York City and Albert Boardman Kerr of Washington, D. C. Several ballots were taken without any change, and at last it was decided to get out of the tangle by choosing two managing editors. The two gentlemen who had been aspiring for the chief editorship were then selected unanimously. The Yale News is a hustling paper, and during the past year has shown marked improvement under the vigorous direction of the 1896 Board of Editors. Anson Phelps Stokes of New-York City has been the Chairman, and he, with his associate editors, has done very creditable work. The 1896 board was composed of the following: Anson Phelps Stokes, New-York City; James B. Neale, Kittanning, Penn., business manager; Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, Minn.; William F. Forepaugh, St. Paul; Wyatt H. Allen, San Francisco; Henry D. Baker, Chicago; Frank E. Howard, Hartford; William S. Miller, Chicago; Nathaniel W. Smith, Bellows Falls, Vt., and Samuel Thorne, Jr., New-York City.

MEMORIALS TABLETS AT HARVARD.

To be Placed in Massachusetts Hall—A Joke on Prof. Briggs.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 23.—The active work of the Harvard Memorial Society has at last begun to make some appearance of accomplishing definite results. At a recent business meeting, money was appropriated for the first tablet which is to be put in place by the society. There are to be three tablets, all in Massachusetts Hall, the historic old building close by the college gate. The building is now used exclusively for lectures, but in olden times it was a dormitory. Two of the tablets will bear the names of distinguished graduates, twenty-two in all, who lived in the building while students, and the third will bear the important dates in the history of the hall.

The first tablet will bear the following names: William Ellery, 1747, signer Declaration of Independence; Artemas Ward, 1748, Commander Massachusetts forces, 1775; Robert Treat Paine, 1749, signer Declaration of Independence; William Cushing, 1751, Chief Justice of Massachusetts; John Lowell, 1760, Chief Justice United States Circuit Court; Elbridge Gerry, 1762, Vice President of the United States; Francis Dana, 1762, first Minister to Russia; Theophilus Parsons, 1769, Chief Justice of Massachusetts; Joseph Story, 1798, Justice Supreme Court United States; Charles Henry Davis, 1825, Admiral United States Navy; Robert Gould Shaw, 1869, soldier.

Tablet No. 2 will have this inscription: Massachusetts Hall, Built by the Province, 1720. Occupied by the American Army, 1775-1776. Used for Students' Rooms Until 1870-71.

On the third tablet will be these names: Mather Byles, 1751, clergyman and wit; Jeremy Belknap, 1763, clergyman and historian; Samuel Gilman, 1811, author of "Fair Harvard"; James Walker, 1814, President of Harvard College; Jared Sparks, 1815, historian, President of Harvard College; John G. Palfrey, 1815, professor and historian; George Bancroft, 1817, statesman and historian; Horatio Greenough, 1825, sculptor; Richard Hildreth, 1826, historian; Francis Parkman, 1844, historian; Phillips Brooks, 1855, Bishop of Massachusetts.

It is expected that the first tablet will be completed in about six weeks, and the others will be put up as soon as sufficient money is raised.

An amusing, though annoying, practical joke was recently played on Prof. Briggs, who is Dean of the college, and one of the most popular professors, in spite of the fact that he has to mete out discipline to the students. Some enterprising underclassman secured engraved cards which bore the names of Prof. and Mrs. Briggs, and stated that they would be at home on the evening of Monday, Feb. 17, to their friends. This fellow had the cards sent out to prominent underclassmen. One or two fellows, who would be unable to accept the invitation, sent notes of regret. These reached the Dean on Monday afternoon. He had one course of lectures late that afternoon, at which he announced the joke that had been played on him, and stated that he was sorry not to be able to be at home that evening because of an important engagement. But this notice came to the ears of only a few of those who had received invitations. As a result many students put on their dress suits and went to the Dean's house, finding it closed and dark, much to their disgust.

The Dean explained the difficulty in a published letter the next morning, which reads as follows: To the Editors of The Crimson:

Gentlemen: Mrs. Briggs and I regret the inconvenience to which some of our friends were put by invitations issued in our name for a reception at our house last night. We should gladly have received our friends had we known of the invitations in time, and had not prior engagements made a reception impossible. I take this opportunity of saying that, after to-night, we hope to be at home, as usual, every Tuesday evening in term time, and that we shall then be glad to see informally any member of the university. Sincerely yours,

L. B. R. BRIGGS.

This joke follows another that was played on the Dean some time ago, when a student sent out notices to many students to go to the Dean's office. These notices the Dean issues when he wishes to reprimand men for misdemeanors, and the following morning the Dean had an unusual number of callers at his office. The jokes lead to the belief that the Medical Faculty Society of olden days is revived. It is said that the requisites of membership are the commission of some act that would, if discovered, cause dismissal from college. To this same cause are attributed the letting off of a firecracker not long since in one of the big lecture rooms, the setting of red fire in Massachusetts Hall one dark night, and the theft of the famous Louisburg cross.

Prof. Trowbridge gave an interesting lecture on the cathode rays last Wednesday evening. He confined the talk to the practical application of Roentgen's discovery to the arts, and especially to surgery. Prof. Trowbridge's work has been devoted chiefly to shortening the time of exposure necessary, and to getting parallel rays. He has thus far succeeded in penetrating only about an inch of human flesh.

Dr. A. A. Sargent gave an interesting lecture on physical training on Thursday. The main point of his talk was a plea for the introduction of athletic requirements into the college curriculum.

The Harvard Lampoon, the oldest illustrated comic paper in the country, has elected the following officers for the coming year: President—Humphrey Nichols, '97; Secretary—A. K. Moe, '97; Business Manager—George Van Utassy, '98.

The tenth ten of the Institute of 1776 from the sophomore class has just been elected, as follows: 1, J. R. McVey; 2, W. K. Otis; 3, R. L. De Normandie; 4, L. H. P. Herman; 5, J. H. Hyde; 6, H. F. Robinson; 7, S. W. Wood; 8, J. R. Crocker; 9, R. Spalding; 10, J. L. Valentine.

The duplicate whist tournament has now been brought to the second round. Only eleven couples now remain, as follows: G. A. Davis and E. H. Davis, W.S.Hobson and F. Heilig, L.E.Bristol and P. R. Dean, J. W. Peck and P. D. Morrill, J. F. Crosby and J. T. Twombly, G. R. Jenkins and S. C. Sellers, D. C. Catlin and M. T. Baldwin, R. B. Porter and E. B. Pratt, M. G. Beaman and A. R. Campbell, E. R. Gastram and B. B. Howard, T. C. Dhwalts and C. E. Whitmore.

The St. Paul's Society has arranged for a fine set of services on successive Sundays during Lent. They are to be held on Sunday afternoons at Christ Church, which lies close by the college yard. The Right Rev. William Lawrence, S. T. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, spoke to-day; March 1, the Rev. Father Huntington, O. H. C., will speak; March 8, the Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., of the Groton School; March 15, the Rev. E. N. Potter, D. D., President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; March 22, the Rev. Wilford S. Robbins, D. D., Dean of All Saints, Cathedral, Albany, N. Y.

CORNELL SENIOR COMMITTEES.

Announcement by the Class President—A New Treasure in the Library.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The all-absorbing topic of interest at the university during the last week was the intercollegiate debate with Pennsylvania. The General Committee of Fifteen succeeded in carrying out all its plans, and on the evening of the contest the Lyceum Opera House was filled by a large and fashionable audience. The result was especially gratifying because it is Cornell's first victory over the Pennsylvanians on the stage of debate. Next year the contest will be held at Philadelphia.

President O. D. Burden of the senior class yesterday announced the nine regular committees appointed by the President of the graduating class each year. The list is as follows:

Class Day.—C. R. Wyckoff, Chairman; H. P. Curtiss, C. R. Gaston, G. D. Holmes, W. G. Pietsch, H. O. Pond, A. E. Reinke, H. K. Runnette, Miss L. H. Savage, and F. P. Ufford.

Senior Ball.—Edward Davis, Chairman; H. N. Avery, W. J. Curtiss, A. S. Downey, H. I. Gannett, R. B. Hamilton, H. G. Ogden, Jr., William Story, Jr., C. W. Van Law, and H. J. Westwood.

Memorial.—C. H. Rammelkamp, Chairman; Miss L. M. Hoag, J. W. McCulloh, F. E. Mayer, H. F. Norton, J. S. Truman, L. W. Wheland, W. R. Wilder, Miss M. J. Renner.

Statistics.—W. H. Glasson, Chairman; W. B. Cook, Jr., H. I. Finch, J. L. Given, H. S. Simpson, H. D. Smith, and A. T. Sperry.

Banquet.—J. W. Hamilton, Chairman; J. R. Bowen, W. H. Eason, T. J. George, E. L. Moore, C. H. Pickering, and C. E. Rogers.

Photograph.—William Sanders, Chairman; W. S. Austin, I. G. Botsford, Miss H. I. Root, and G. S. Tompkins.

Music.—W. S. Goll, Chairman; Miss M. B. Barber, C. C. Proper, Miss M. A. Robertson, and M. B. Thurlow.

Prizes.—H. N. Crosby, Chairman; H. L. Duncan, R. Franchot, G. W. Herrick, and H. W. Slater.

Cap and Gown.—C. A. Lytle, Chairman; F. R. Bump, Miss Elizabeth Conrow, S. B. Holzheimer, and G. E. Parsons.

The Curtis Debating Club, an organization consisting of three branches, with twenty-five members in each of the three upper classes, has been making preparations to celebrate the birthday of George William Curtis, which occurs to-morrow. Addresses will be delivered by Profs. Lee, Huffcut, and other prominent members of the Faculty.

The announcements of courses of instruction for the fourth term of the Summer school have just been given out. Courses will be given in nearly every department. In the School of Law the entire Faculty will deliver lectures. In the general course work, twenty-two professors and instructors will lecture. The Chairman of the Executive Committee this year is Prof. W. W. Rowlee, B. L., D. Sc. The term will extend from July 6 to Aug. 15.

SUBJECTS FOR RUTGERS' ORATORS.

Essays for the Senior Class—Who Shall Wear the Scarlet "R"?

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 23.—These are the subjects given out for the Delta Phi Senior Orator Prize: "The Office of the Poet Laureate," "The Influence of the Puritans on Literature," "The Crisis in America," "The French Academy," "Dangers Confronting Representative Government," "The Scholar in a Republic," "International Courtesy," and "Municipal Reform."

Dr. Duryee has announced as the essay subjects for the senior class the following: "The Basis of Taxation," "Relative Force of Speech and Writing," "The Right to Privacy," "The Aim of Civilization," "Rivers," "The Boer and Uitlander Compared."

The Society of Inquiry of the Theological Seminary held a meeting Thursday evening in Hertzog Hall, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Stoub of Nagasaki, Japan, delivered a lecture on the subject "Do Missions Pay?" The lecture was well received.

The Athletic Association was fortunate in securing Capt. Frank S. Chester as the reader of George W. Cable's "Grand Pointe" on Wednesday night. Capt. Chester, who is a brother of Prof. Chester of the college, was a Captain in the Union Army at seventeen years, and after the war resided for eleven years in the South. He has an excellent mastery over dialect, and this was of great use to him in his reading of Cable's creations. The Glee and Mandolin Clubs rendered selections during the intervals.

Rutgers Preparatory School closed Friday and will not reopen until Wednesday. It will be the usual Spring vacation, but is earlier than usual on account of sickness among the pupils. One of the students in the "Prep" is ill with scarlet fever, but he is isolated, and no fear is felt that other students will be affected.

Prof. Jordan, Assistant Professor of Agriculture at the experiment station, has returned to his duties after being absent for eight weeks at his home, in Bangor, Me., with an attack of typhoid fever.

Comment is made among the students because some of their number are wearing the scarlet "R" upon their sweaters, though they have never raised the finger, nor for that matter once either, to obtain this privilege. It is very probable that a good many who indulge in this practice are not aware of the fact that some years ago the Athletic Association voted that no one should wear a scarlet "R" unless he was either a member of one of the 'Varsity teams or of the track team, and The Targum suggested that "those who have not this honor should remove the "R" immediately, and thus give those who are entitled to it the full benefit of their work.

The Targum, the college paper, alluding to the late unpleasantness between the President and a student of Rutgers, says: "The behavior of the students of any college is perhaps the most important of the causes which have for their end the increase or decrease of the esteem and respect of the public. If the behavior be good, it cannot do otherwise than increase the public respect. If it be generally bad, the harm done to the institution may be incalculable. The ill behavior of a few students may have its results—first, the curtailing of legacies and endowments; second, a rapidly diminishing number of students."

There is some talk of introducing the honor system in examinations at Rutgers, and, with a view of giving the students an idea of what the system is, The Targum has printed an article on the subject from a correspondent which pretty clearly covers the ground, and it is more than probable that the system will be adopted with the beginning of the new term or of the new year.

A committee of the Philoclean Society which had charge of the matter of arranging a debate with Lafayette has reported that no debate can be arranged this year, but that Lafayette will be glad to meet Rutgers next year, and arrangements to that end will be made.

The date of the senior play has been fixed for May 22.

Prof. Strong of the Preparatory School met with a painful accident at the junior prom. He slipped while dancing and fell, and as a result has water on the knee.

The Junior Ball Committee came out about even financially.

The Targum has recently acquired a mascot dog. The owner is one of the editorial editors." is the way The Targum puts the interesting event.

STEVENS INSTITUTE STUDENTS.

Sophomores Won the Theatre Party—The Anniversary Celebration.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 23.—The annual theatre party given by the sophomore class to the freshmen was held on Thursday evening at the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, the play being "Rush City." The theatre party was one of the quietest ones in some years, and was won very easily by the sophomores—that is to say, the number of "gags" and local jokes on the freshmen was largely in excess of those on the sophomores. The boxes were very tastefully dressed with the colors of the two classes, neither predominating, but there was a large '98 flag over the curtain. The amount of class ribbons and colors on the actresses and actors and the amount of flowers in the different class colors indicated a very lavish expenditure on the part of the under class men in their endeavors to excel one another.

On Tuesday, in his lecture before the junior class, President Morton gave a few explanatory remarks on the cathode rays, which are now occupying the public attention to so great an extent. President Morton said that, owing to the fact that so many people with little or no scientific knowledge are experimenting with the Crookes tubes, the subject is necessarily much confused. He also said the fact, which has been known to scientific men for some time, that hard rubber allows the photographic rays of the sunlight to go through it has been seemingly neglected, and that many of the results obtained by means of the cathode rays might with care, have been obtained by the use of the sun's rays for the same purpose.

At a meeting of the junior class, held on Tuesday, the report of the committee on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Stevens celebrations was unanimously adopted, and it was decided, the other classes concurring, to present the resolutions offered by the committee to the Alumni Association at its midwinter meeting.

The midwinter meeting of the Stevens Alumni Association was held in the hall of the Preparatory School on Wednesday evening. A communication was received from the undergraduates requesting that the association should take some action with regard to the twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations. The communication and the accompanying resolutions were referred to the Executive Board, as was also a communication from the Lacrosse Club. Music by the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs, and supper followed. President Morton spoke of the future of Stevens, looking at the situation with rose-colored glasses. Mr. Alexander Humphreys, a member of the Board of Trustees, spoke on how Stevens could be best benefited in the future. The Rev. S. B. Dod told how Stevens came to be an engineering college, Mr. Dod, as one of the executors of the will of Edwin A. Stevens, having had practically to decide the general line of educational work to be taken up at Stevens Institute. J. W. Leib, Second Vice President of the association, also spoke.

ROCHESTER SEMINARY.

An Appeal Made for Money to Bring It Out of Debt.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The annual catalogue of the Rochester Theological Seminary has been issued, and with it an appeal for funds from Secretary S. P. Merrill of the New-York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, which is the Governing Board of the seminary. This year's work was begun with a deficit of $9,500, and the present debt is $14,000. This, with a deficit of $5,000 from the German department, will increase the debt to $20,000 if an increased income is not secured before May. It is argued that, with the largest number of students in its history, the Baptist denomination should give the seminary loyal support. The limit of aid given each student is $130 a year, of which $30 goes for room rent. This is claimed to be the lowest amount that a student can be expected to live upon, even with the additions resulting from his own labor in various ways.

Of seventy-eight students in the English department, sixty-nine receive aid. The average amount of money possessed by the students at the beginning of the year was $11. The German department has been carried on at a sacrifice for forty years, but has graduated 200 men, now caring for 20,000 people. There are sixty-seven German ministerial students at present, and to carry this department to the end of the year $5,400 is needed, while $8,800 is necessary to meet the requirements of the seminary, and $8,400 for the men in colleges and academies, a total of $17,600. The appeal is made especially to the Baptists of New-York State, and it is stated that 114 settled pastors in the State who are Rochester graduates, (less than one-sixth of the Baptist pastors of the State,) baptized 2,541 people last year, or more than one-fourth of the 9,713 baptisms reported.

The catalogue includes the usual lists of Faculty, Trustees, and students, together with much information about the seminary. The abolition of the English course in 1890 and the requirement of an examination in Greek have been followed by a rule requiring the student to take Hebrew studies as well. There are now but few in the English department who are not college graduates, and a Hebrew entrance examination will probably be required in the near future. No postgraduate work is done, and there are few electives, the Faculty emphasizing the importance of thorough preparation in the main departments of theological science.

Mrs. John B. Trevor of Yonkers has recently presented $10,000 to the seminary for the purpose of establishing a Trevor lectureship in memory of Mr. Trevor, who was the largest single contributor to the institution. Several of the Trevor lectures have already been delivered this year.

The seminary library now contains 28,000 printed books. It has been extensively enlarged through the gift of $25,000 by William Rockefeller of New-York, and additions are being made from another fund of $25,000, subscribed by the late John M. Bruce of New-York. It embraces the whole collection of Mander, the German Chinese historian.

The total assets of the institution are now estimated at $777,285, its productive endowment being about $600,000.

Over six hundred men have completed the full course since the seminary was founded in 1850, and 350 more have studied for a time at the institution.

CHANGES AT LEHIGH.

Remodeling of the Course—New Faces in Faculty and Boards.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 23.—The Register, which has made its appearance this year in an enlarged form, contains the announcement of several important changes in the Faculty, besides notices of the rearranging of all the courses, dividing the year's work equally between the two terms, which will hereafter be of nearly equal length. The first term, 1896, will begin Sept. 23; Christmas holidays begin Dec. 23 and end Jan. 4. The second term begins Feb. 4, ending June 16.

From the Board of Trustees are missed the names of John Fritz, the late Bishop Howe, and the late Eckley B. Coxe. Of the three vacancies thus made, only one has so far been filled, that being by Robert P. Linderman, '84, President of the Bethlehem Iron Company. Of the honorary alumni Trustees, Dr. Henry R. Price, '70, succeeds Charles L. Taylor, '76, whose term of office expired last year. On the Executive Committee William H. Sayre succeeds John Fritz. On the Library Committee Robert P. Linderman, '84, succeeds Eckley B. Coxe. Among the members of the Faculty the name of Prof. Doolittle is missed, he having accepted the Chair of Mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania. The new members are President Drown, Prof. Charles L. Thornburg, Prof. William C. Thayer, and Dr. Alexander Macfarlane. Among the instructors H. S. Housekeeper, John S. Siebert, William H. Powell, E. E. Fisher, and F. R. Gibbs are replaced by J. H. Klinck, S. C. Webb, J. H. Coburn, and the following assistants: S. S. Clark, Nathaniel Thurlow, and William H. Hoffman.

In 1897, and thereafter, arithmetic will be omitted from the requirements for admission to all courses, and the examinations for admission of the freshman class in the School of Technology will include solid geometry. A new six years' course is offered to students who wish to combine a technical with a literary course. During the junior and senior years they will be permitted to substitute technical for literary studies, receiving the literary degree at the end of four years, and the technical degree upon completion of the work, from one and a half to two years later. Among the important changes is the insertion of physical laboratory work in the sophomore year of all courses except the classical.

A PRIZE CUP AT VASSAR.

Competition Over an Outdoor Play—Washington's Birthday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews, gave a lecture at Vassar College on Friday evening in commemoration of Washington. After the lecture an informal reception was given to Dr. and Mrs. Shaw by Prof. Lucy M. Salmon. Members of the Faculty and the class of '96 were present.

"Olympia" was the subject of an address before the Hellenic Society of the college during the week by Prof. Abby Leach of the Greek department.

Prof. Gow of the department of music gave the second of his lectures on music on Wednesday evening. The subject of "Musical Instruments" was discussed.

The Philalethean Society has decided that competition for the prize cup, which was presented last year by the class of '68 to the society, shall take the form of plays, written by the individual chapters, with a view to outdoor presentation. The play whose merit wins the cup is to be given on May Day. Chapter Alpha holds the cup at present. Owing to the growth of the Philalethean Society, a fourth chapter is being formed, co-ordinate with Alpha, Beta, and Omega.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in true Colonial style by the students. The dining room was so arranged so as to give the appearance of one great olden-time dinner party. But it was at the ball, which came later on in the evening, that George Washington himself and Martha Custis, Thomas Jefferson, and Dolly Madison, and even King George were present. It was difficult to recognize in the old-fashioned gowns and powdered hair the young women of the nineteenth century.

Miss Alice Wilcox, '95, has returned to college to assist in the biology laboratory.

Miss Eddah Hillier, '95, is visiting Miss Mousch this week.

AT UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

The Junior Promenade Very Successful—Seeking a Larger Endowment.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Thme junior promenade on Tuesday evening was the most brilliant collegiate function in several years. Powers Hall was well filled, nearly 150 couples being in attendance. Many out-of-town guests were present, and Rochester society circles were well represented, both on the dancing floor and among the patronesses of the affair.

The committee in charge of the midwinter alumni banquet announces that it will be held at the Hotel Livingston on Feb. 28. J. Breck Perkins has been selected as toastmaster.

The Chamber of Commerce committee to raise an additional endowment for the university has decided to make a systematic canvass of the city, sending out circulars to all who are considered likely to contribute, and following these with personal solicitations, if subscriptions are not forthcoming. The committee of five will probably be enlarged for this work by the addition of some of the local alumni and members of the Faculty. Trustees Martin W. Cook and Materia already been invited to meet with the committee.

The annual concert of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs attracted a large audience to the Lyceum Theatre on Friday evening, and a varied programme was creditably rendered. A number of prominent society ladies acted as patronesses, and the boxes were filled with well-known people. The theatre was festooned with "Rocheter yellow," and the college colors were also liberally displayed by several of the city merchants. In the afternoon a reception was tendered to the members of the clubs by Mrs. F. G. Newell at her residence, on Portsmouth Terrace.

The following named sophomores took part in the second trial contest for the Dewey prize declamations on Thursday evening: H. E. Ripley, R. P. Levis, C. J. C. Scholpp, C. Chamberlain, J. A. Hamilton, N. W. Arnold, I. S. Wile, and E. P. Vedder.

The trial declamations preliminary to the intercollegiate oratorical contest will take place on Tuesday, March 3. The entries thus far are: Lamson and Chapin, '98; Oakford, '97, and Wile, '98.

UNION ALUMNI PROTEST.

The Agitation for a Removal to Albany Again Starts Up.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 23.—The agitation for the removal of Union College to Albany has started up again. A Citizens' Committee of Fifty has been appointed, with Dr. Albert Van Derveer as Chairman, and Corporation Counsel William P. Rudd as Treasurer. This committee has appointed a legislative committee of seventeen, and has had printed some pamphlets, telling what an advantage Union would be to Albany. It is proposed to have the Legislature authorize the project and the issue of bonds, and then it will be necessary to secure the consent of the Board of Trustees. Meanwhile indignant protests are being received constantly from alumni, and everywhere the agitation is ridiculed.

The senior class held its last annual banquet Thursday night at the Edison Hotel, with a large attendance. According to custom, the seniors were excused from college work the following day.

Registration for commencement essays and oratorical competitions will take place Friday, Feb. 28.

The American Historical Society has offered a silver medal to the student writing the best essay on the subject, "The Principal Objects for Which the War of the Revolution Was Fought." It must be from 1,600 to 2,000 words long, and be submitted to the Faculty before June 1. Similar medals are offered in other colleges, and the best essay among the silver medal winners will receive a gold medal.

COLUMBIA'S DEBATING CHALLENGE.

A Contest with the University of Chicago Is Now Assured.

That the Debating Union of Columbia University will hold an argument with the Oratorical Association of the University of Chicago is now an assured fact. All negotiations between the two institutions have been finished, and the following agreement, framed at the last meeting of the Debating Union, is the result:

Agreement between Columbia University and the University of Chicago, made through the Columbia Debating Union for Columbia, and the Oratorical Association for Chicago. These two universities hereby agree, through the aforesaid representatives, to hold two debates; the first to take place in New-York City during the week of April 19, 1896, the second to be held in Chicago during the month of April, 1897. Following are the terms:

"1. The university at which the debate is held shall undertake the following obligations: It shall make full arrangements for the debate. It shall submit to the visiting university the question to be debated. It shall defray all expenses of holding the debate, and shall pay to the visiting debating society the sum of $100. It shall select and submit to the visiting university the names of twelve men to act as judges, no one of whom shall be an alumnus of or connected with, in any way, either university. It shall invite, in a manner hereinafter prescribed, the judges; after the list has been sent from the visiting university.

"2. The visiting university shall undertake the following obligations: It shall choose its side on the question submitted, and shall announce its decision within one week after its receipt. It shall select from the list of twelve judges submitted, six, and shall send their names to the visited university. It shall defray all expenses which its debaters incur in attending the debate.

"3. Conditions governing the speakers shall be: There shall be three speakers selected from each university, each of whom shall be a regularly enrolled student in the undergraduate schools of the respective universities. All regularly enrolled undergraduate students of each university shall be eligible to a place on the debate. Each debater shall have fifteen minutes to speak. Further, one speaker on the affirmative and one on the negative sh

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Persistently Strong, Particularly Investment Issues.

STEADY BUYING FOR FOREIGN ACCOUNT

Defeat of Free Coinage—Success of the New Loan, Improved Foreign Political Outlook, the Factors.

MONDAY—A. M.

The market last week, while at no time active, was generally strong. The principal feature was the market buying for investment issues, both for foreign and domestic accounts. In London British consols sold at the highest price ever recorded, and in this market the new issue of Government 4s advanced to 118. Railway bonds were in steady demand at advancing prices. Saturday, Washington's Birthday, was observed as a close holiday in this country, but quotations from London indicated a continuance of the upward movement which had been the feature of the week.

The defeat of free coinage in the House by a very decided majority was perhaps the most important incident of the week. It was not immediately reflected by an advance in the prices of securities, but it told in the latter part of the week, when buying orders from London and the Continent were more numerous than in a long while. The brilliant success of the new Government loan also had a beneficial effect, and among other favorable influences were the more peaceful outlook in the European situation, the better feeling in local financial circles, lower rates for foreign exchange, and favorable traffic returns by the railways. Bank clearings show that the general business of the country is steadily improving.

Stocks with an international market have shown marked improvement. St. Paul has led in point of activity and closed the week with a gain of 2⅜ points. Louisville and Nashville has been in active demand, and has led the market in point of strength, its gain being 3¼ points. Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Southern preferred, Erie, Ontario and Western, and Union Pacific have also scored advances. Union Pacific has been notably strong on quite large transactions. The company is doing well, and once a basis of settlement with the Government is reached, will unquestionably repay handsomely investment at present prices. The stock traders will undoubtedly be called upon to pay an assessment in any reorganization plan that may be adopted, but as it is not probable that a settlement with the Government will be made during the present session of Congress the stockholders will not be called upon for a year or more. The coal stocks have been extremely quiet, but have made slight gains. The general list has shown strength.

The industrials have not played an important part in the trading of the week. As usual, Sugar has been the leader in point of activity, and it gained 1⅞ points. Leather preferred has moved up a couple of points, and Tobacco 1⅝. There has been exceedingly good buying of the latter stock by brokers, who are supposed to represent insiders, but the effort seems to have been to secure as much as possible without advancing the price. Western Union and Manhattan show gains of about a point each. Missouri Pacific has hesitated, the impression being that insiders were selling out. As a whole, the market has shown decided strength, and at the close on Friday the sentiment favored still higher prices.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Feb.23, 1895.
American Cotton Oil pf	18¾	18¼	18⅞
American Cotton Oil pf	68	68	69¾
*Am. Sugar Refineries	116⅜	112⅞	92⅜
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf	101¼	100¼	92½
*American Tobacco	81⅞	78½	87
American Tobacco pf	102	102	104½
Ann Arbor	10½	10½	..
Ann Arbor pf	29⅞	26	..
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, all in pd.	17⅛	16⅛	..
*Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf., when iss.	26¾	25	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅛	..
Baltimore & Ohio	37	35½	62½
*Brooklyn R. T.	24¼	23⅜	..
Canada Southern	51	49⅝	48¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	16¾
Chicago Gas, t. r.	69½	67¾	73¼
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	81⅝	79⅝	70¾
Chicago & Northwestern	105¾	103⅝	90½
C., M. & St. Paul	78⅝	75⅞	55⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129⅜	128⅜	118
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	74⅛	71⅝	62¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	39	38	36⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	90¼	90½	..
C., Lorain & Wheeling pf	51½	50	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	3½	3¼	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33¾	30	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	95	94⅞	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	3¼	3¼	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17¼	17	19¼
Consolidated Gas Co.	158½	157	132
Delaware & Hudson	129	128	128
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	46½	35½
Dist. & C. F., all in pd.	18	18	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	13½	13½	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60⅜	60⅜	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	34	33¼	30
Flint & Pere Marquette	13⅜	13	..
General Electric	32	30⅞	29¼
Illinois Central	95¼	95¼	87
Illinois Steel Company	69	69	..
Iowa Central	9⅞	9¼	..
Iowa Central pf	36¾	36	..
*Keely Motor	3½	3½	..
Laclede Gas	24⅝	22½	26⅜
Laclede Gas pf	81½	78	..
Lake Erie & Western	22	20⅜	15¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	74⅜	74⅜	72¼
Lake Shore	147	146	137
Long Island	84	84	84½
*Long Isl. Trac. all in p'd.	22	21½	..
Louisville & Nashville	54½	49⅝	52⅜
Lolis., N. A. & Chicago	10½	9¾	..
L., N. A. & C. pf	24½	22¾	22¾
Manhattan Consolidated	107	103	108⅜
*Metropolitan Traction	105¼	105¼	..
Mexican National ctfs	1¼	1⅛	..
Minn. & St. Louis	21⅜	20⅜	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	83	79⅝	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	52¼	49	..
Minnesota Iron	72	71½	..
Mo., Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13	14¼
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	30½	29	22¼
Missouri Pacific	24	22⅜	20⅜
Mobile & Ohio	23⅝	23⅜	..
*National Lead Co.	27½	26⅞	27
*National Lead Co. pf	88½	88½	82¼
National Starch	6½	6½	5
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	35
New-Jersey Central	109	106⅜	82⅞
New-York Central	98½	97⅝	99½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	13¾	11½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	20½	20½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in pd.	17⅝	16⅜	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in pd.	29	27½	..
N. Y., S. & W.	10¼	9⅝	13
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28¼	27⅞	38½
Norfolk & Western	3	2⅞	2½
North American	6¼	5⅞	3¾
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4	3¾
Northern Pacific pf	16⅝	15	15⅝
Norfolk & Western	3	2⅞	2½
Oregon Railway & Nav.	10¼	10	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8	7⅝	..
Pacific Mail	29⅞	28¾	22⅜
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd.	14	13¾	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	18	18	16¼
Pullman Palace Car Co.	161¼	160	154⅜
Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	182	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	4⅞	5⅜
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12⅜	11⅜	10
St. Paul & Duluth	27	27	..
St. Paul & Omaha	34	34	31
Southern Pacific	20⅜	20⅛	17½
Southern Railway	10⅜	10	10
Southern Railway pf	33	31	31⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34¼	32	14⅜
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8½	9
Union Pacific, t. r.	8½	6¾	9½
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	5¼	4⅜	..
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¾	5¼	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11⅜	11¼	..
*U. S. Leather	11¼	10½	9¼
*U. S. Leather pf	68⅜	64⅜	61
United States Rubber	28½	27	42
United States Rubber pf	86⅝	86	93½
Wabash	7¾	7¼	6
Wabash pf	19¼	18½	13½
*Western Union Beef	9¼	9¼	..
Western Union Telegraph	86⅞	85	87¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅞	11¾	9⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40	38⅞	36¾
Wisconson Central	4¼	4	..

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent., the average for the week being about 3½ per cent. Time money was in good demand, the rate being about 5 per cent.

Commercial paper was in fair demand, but business was limited. Rates were nominally 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, 6 per cent. for four to six months' prime and for good single names for the same period.

The Bank of England gained £68,110 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63.40, became 63.28. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 11,326,000f in gold and 709,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Friday at $4.86¼@$4.86⅜ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜ for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—100 premium. Boston—25@35c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@68⅞.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54@55c.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $12,509,041, and the imports for the same period $16,202,111. The net imports, therefore, have been $3,693,070. The net exports to date in 1895 were $23,159,208, in 1894 $2,014,000, and in 1893 $25,528,849.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Friday, showed a decrease in reserve of $8,191,825. The banks now hold $28,627,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $6,052,700, a decrease in specie of $6,437,500, a decrease of legal tenders of $2,579,400, a decrease in deposits of $3,300,300, and an increase in circulation of $180,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Feb. 21, '96.	Feb. 15, '96.	Feb. 23, '95.
Loans	$457,795,800	$451,743,100	$482,615,500
Specie	63,920,900	70,358,400	74,436,700
Legal ten'rs	87,139,300	89,718,700	87,526,000
Net deposits	489,732,600	493,032,900	528,550,900
Circulation	13,386,400	13,206,400	11,929,600

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Feb. 21, '96.	Feb. 15, '96.	Feb. 23, '95.
Specie	$63,920,900	$70,358,410	$74,436,700
Legal ten'rs	87,139,300	89,718,700	87,526,000
Total reserve	$151,060,200	$160,077,100	$161,962,700
Reserve required's deposits	122,433,150	123,258,225	132,139,975
Excess reserve above legal require'ts	$28,627,050	$36,818,875	$29,822,725

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$28,627,050	1891	$13,630,275
1895	29,822,725	1890	2,364,200
1894	74,767,500	1889	15,740,150
1893	9,384,775	1888	15,200,425
1892	26,969,700	1887	11,393,000

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor pf	2½
Am. Sugar Ref	1⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	1¼
Chicago Gas, t. r.	1¼
Chicago & Northwestern	1⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1⅜
Col. Fuel & I.	3½
Delaware & Hudson	1½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	1½
Laclede Gas	1⅜
Lake Shore	2
Louisville & Nashville	3¾
Minn. & St. Louis	1½
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	3
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	4¼
National Starch	1½
New-Jersey Central	1½
New-York Central	1
North American	1
Northern Pacific pf	1¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf	1
Southern Railway pf	1¼
Union Pacific, t. r.	1½
United States Leather pf	2
United States Rubber	1⅝
Western Union Tel.	1

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	1
Denver & Rio Grande	1
Flint & P. M.	1⅛
Illinois Steel Company	1
Laclede Gas pf	1
Met. Traction	2½
National Starch 1st pf	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1⅜

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor pf	1½
At., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r	1⅞
At., T. & S. F. 4s, when issued	1½
At., T. & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, when issued	1¾
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1
Central Pacific 6s, 1898	1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¼
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	1
Chicago & Erie 1st	1½
Chicago & N. P. 5s, t. r.	3
Chi., B. & Q., 1st Iowa 4s	1
Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s	1
Duluth, S. S. & At. 5s	3
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r	3½
Gen. Electric deb	2
Kan. Pacific Cen., t. r	3⅜
Kansas & Texas 2d	2
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	1⅞
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½
N. Y., Ont. & Western 5s	1
Northern Pacific 2d c	2½
Northern Pacific 3d c	4
Northern Pacific con	3¼
Northern Pacific con., t. r	3¼
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	3
Northern Pacific tel. 1st	1½
Northwestern 30-year deb	1½
Or. Short Line 6s	2⅞
Or. Short Line 6s, t. r	3
Or. Short Line & U. N. con., t. r	5½
Rome, W. & O. con	1¼
St. J. & Grand Island 1st, t. r	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class C	1⅜
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1
St. Paul 1st 7s, g	1
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st, t. r	4½
Texas Pacific 1st	1
Texas Pacific 2d	1⅝
Tol., P. & W. 1st	1½
Union Pacific col tr. 4s	3
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1⅜
Union Pacific, D. & G. 5s	2½
Wabash 2d	1¼
W. N. Y. & P. genl	2
Western Union col. tr. 5s	1½
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r	1½

DECLINED.

Colorado Midland 1st, t. r	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½
Or. Imp. con., t. r	2¾
Or. Imp. 1st	6½
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s	1
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st., t. r	2½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$8,804,448
Corresponding week, 1895	11,658,963
Since Jan. 1, 1896	79,636,772
Corresponding period, 1895	78,085,511
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$4,433,817
Corresponding week, 1895	5,472,475
Since Jan. 1, 1896	53,549,880
Corresponding period 1895	48,690,527
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	3,744,112
Corresponding week 1895	1,275,387
Since Jan. 1, 1896	16,629,368
Corresponding period 1895	2,221,417
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,107,295
Corresponding week 1895	690,087
Since Jan. 1, 1896	20,261,543
Corresponding period 1895	31,317,477

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 21	$524,826,765
*Balances for week ending Feb. 21	34,145,586
*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 15	555,730,337
*Balances for week ending Feb. 15	34,620,350
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 8	566,775,210
Balances for week ending Feb. 8	33,964,352
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 1	506,420,630
Balances for week ending Feb. 1	33,667,255
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 25	510,040,404
Balances for week ending Jan. 25	27,148,165
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 18	590,908,934
Balances for week ending Jan. 18	36,248,162

*Five days.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 20, 1896	£48,797,575	....
Feb. 21, 1895	37,502,178	....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 20, 1896	78,070,220	£49,676,062
Feb. 21, 1895	66,024,450	49,533,956
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 20, 1896	33,803,800	13,807,200
Feb. 21, 1895	41,702,250	13,900,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 20, 1896	24,796,000	12,712,000
Feb. 21, 1895	16,333,000	13,783,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 20, 1896	8,004,000	10,110,000
Feb. 21, 1895	8,004,000	11,640,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 20, 1896	3,050,000	6,849,000
Feb. 21, 1895	4,425,000	6,929,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 20, 1896	2,641,333	1,320,667
Feb. 21, 1895	3,464,000	1,732,000
Total last week	£190,162,928	£91,475,829
Corresponding week in 1895	195,181,178	99,657,000
Week ending Feb. 13	197,442,030	94,933,163
Corresponding week last year	194,306,022	99,500,833

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1 per cent. and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. Some gold was withdrawn for export to South America; none was taken for the United States. Silver was very firm, mainly owing to speculative buying. The stock market was firm, with an increasing business. South American stocks, especially those of the Argentine Republic, were in demand. American railroad securities displayed an upward tendency, but the amount of business done was less than was expected. Louisville and Nashville advanced 3½. Denver and Rio Grande preferred 2, Union Pacific 1¾, Norfolk and Western and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern each 1½, Northern Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific debentures, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's each 1¼, Illinois Central 1, New-York, Lake Erie and Western and Denver and Rio Grande ordinary each ¾, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific ordinary each ½, and New-York Central ¼.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:41|Sun sets...5:45|Moon sets...3:55

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, MONDAY,) FEB. 24.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bovic	Liverpool	Feb. 14
City of Washington	Havana	Feb. 20
Critic	Dunedin	Feb. 9
Europe	London	Feb. 9
Flaxman	St. Lucia	Feb. 15
Kansas City	Swansea	Feb. 7
La Bourgogne	Havre	Feb. 15
Lampasas	Galveston	Feb. 17
Mab	Antwerp	Feb. 7
Manhanset	Rotterdam	Feb. 7
Navigation	Gibraltar	Jan. 29
Niagara	Nassau	Feb. 18
Norwegian	Glasgow	Feb. 13
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Feb. 7
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Feb. 7
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Feb. 10
Scandia	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Feb. 9
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Feb. 7
Turkish Prince	St. Lucia	Feb. 16

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

Caracas	La Guayra	Feb. 15
Furnessia	Glasgow	Feb. 16
Manitoba	London	Feb. 13
Noordland	Antwerp	Feb. 15

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.

Ailsa	Kingston	Feb. 20
Nueces	Galveston	Feb. 19
Neustria	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
New-Orleans	New-Orleans	Feb. 20
Seneca	Havana	Feb. 22
Vigilancia	Havana	Feb. 21
Werkendam	Amsterdam	Feb. 12

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Feb. 24
Alps	Navassa	Feb. 22
El Norte	New-Orleans	Feb. 22
Hindoo	Hull	Feb. 21
Lann	Bremen	Feb. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Havel	Feb. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Feb. 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Feb. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Feb. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Teutonic	Feb. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Madiana	Feb. 26	Wind. Isl's.	39 Broadway.
Cherokee	Feb. 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Feb. 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Feb. 27	Gonaives	24 State St.
Niagara	Feb. 27	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Norwegian	Feb. 27	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Algonquin	Feb. 28	Jacksonville	5 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Feb. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
La Bourgogne	Feb. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Feb. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Verra	Feb. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Feb. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Panama	Feb. 29	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Manitoba	Feb. 29	London	4 Broadway.
Trinidad	Feb. 29	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Advance	Feb. 29	Colon	29 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Feb. 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Irrawaddy	Feb. 29	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
St. Cuthbert	Feb. 29	Antwerp	22 State St.
Lahn	Mar. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Mar. 4	S'th'm'ton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Mar. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Mar. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Columbia	Mar. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Mar. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Mar. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Mar. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Mar. 7	Glasgow	17 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Mar. 7	London	4 Broadway.
Bretagne	Mar. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II.	Mar. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Mar. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Mar. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Mar. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Mar. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Carthaginian	Mar. 12	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Palatia	Mar. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York Sunday, Feb. 23.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Cadogan, Santos Jan. 30, via St. Lucia, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) Sorgdrager, Paramaribo Jan. 29, via Port au Prince Feb. 16, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Niagara, Crocker, Cienfuegos Feb. 12, via Nassau, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Illinois, Baynon, Antwerp Feb. 5, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. Is bound for Philadelphia; put into this port short of coal.

SS Iroquois, Bearse, Charleston and Jacksonville, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Boyesen, Rotterdam Feb. 2, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Hopkins, Savanna la Mar Feb. 12, via Port Antonio 15th, with mdse and 1 passenger to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Brown, London Feb. 6, with mdse to Sanderson & So. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre Feb. 15, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 7:03 P. M.

Ship Sam Skolfield, (of Brunswick,) Skolfield, Shanghai, via Hongkong, 145 ds, with mdse to Delacamp & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship William H. Smith, Hiogo 102 ds, with mdse to Delacamp & Co.—vessel to J. H. Elwell & Co.

Bark Cairnsmore, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Point-a-Pitre, Guadalupe, 39 ds, in ballast to master.

Bark Concordia, (Ger.,) Kreiger, Demerara 43 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Barkentine Serene, Capt. Anderson, Navassa Jan. 31, with phosphate to order—vessel to McKay & Dix.

Brig Daisy, Dickson, Manzanilla, via Delaware Breakwater, 22 ds, with sugar to Morewood & Co.—vessel to Swan & Son.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze, cloudy, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Sorrento, for Rotterdam and Hamburg; Francisco, for Hull.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from Palermo for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

Left His Wife and Family Destitute.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 23.—George W. Throckmorton, Jr., a former resident of Oakhurst, a small village near here, has departed from home, leaving his wife and three children almost destitute. One of the children is seriously ill, and is being treated at the expense of the township.

Mrs. Throckmorton and her three helpless children are occupying the old mill house at Oakhurst. According to Mrs. Throckmorton, her husband has married again, and is now living in New-York City.

DOUBLE TRACKING PREPARATIONS

An Improvement About to be Made on the Western Division of the Erie Railroad.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Erie Railroad is at last to be made a double track on its Western Division between this place and Salamanca. This Western Division extends from Hornellsville to Dunkirk, a distance of 128 miles. It forms more than one-quarter of the main line of the road, and was opened for traffic forty-five years ago. The Erie was then a single-track road its entire distance between Piermont and Dunkirk. The Western Division has remained single, and would perhaps be single indefinitely but for its connection at Salamanca with the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railway, which gives the Erie its Chicago and other Western direct lines.

Salamanca, although not in existence when the New-York and Erie Railroad was built, is now virtually the terminus of the Erie Western Division. The road thence to Dunkirk is practically but a local side line. Although Dunkirk is the chartered terminus on Lake Erie of the railroad, passengers to or from that place are obliged to change cars at Salamanca. No parlor or sleeping coaches ever run into or out of Dunkirk on the Erie Railroad. Only two passenger trains a day leave Dunkirk or arrive there over the Erie. This is because when the railroad was built to Dunkirk its builders found that they had brought it to a jumping-off place. The project of building a railroad between the Hudson River and Lake Erie through the southern tier of New-York counties, really had its origin in a gigantic land speculation which enterprising New-York capitalists of seventy years ago conceived, and to which the railroad was to be a tender. There were at that day miles and miles of choice lands in Central and Western New-York which could be had for a song, but which were not available for rapid settlement in the then condition of outside communication with them.

The railroad fever was then becoming epidemic in this State, and the land speculators believed that a railroad extending to and through the isolated regions wherein the coveted tracts were situated would open them up to settlers and bring them at once to large and profitable sale. The State, having but recently finished a great canal through one part of its domain, the beneficial results of which were already beyond compute, would also construct this railroad its projectors confidently believed, through another division of its territory.

A charter for such a railroad was obtained from the Legislature. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land were purchased here and there at favorable points along the proposed route. The site, or most of the site, of Dunkirk, was bought and marked out in building lots and plats. This was to be the western terminus of the railroad, and there a city that was to steal the future away from Buffalo, then a thrifty town, but in swaddling clothes, was to arise. A location on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Tappan Creek, was to be the eastern terminus of the railroad, and the site for another prospective big town was purchased there.

But the State declined to build the railroad or give it countenance beyond the charter, and the public kept its hands close in its pockets when asked to contribute toward its construction. At last, however, three years after the charter had been granted, the State loaned its credit for $3,000,000 in favor of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. If the men who originated this railroad project could have carried it to successful issue with the money they had believed it would cost, (something like $6,000,000,) they might have made their speculation and highly profitable, but more than the estimated amount of the entire cost of the road was exhausted before a beginning was fairly made, and when their successors completed the road from the Hudson to Lake Erie many years afterward it had cost upward of $20,000,000, and was a rather rickety sort of railroad at that. It started from the bank of a river and ended on the shore of a lake—literally going from nowhere to nowhere. At the eastern terminus they had to build the road a mile out into the Hudson River to meet the boats from which the cars were to be laden, and at the western terminus they had to build the road a mile out into Lake Erie to meet the boats into which the burdens of the cars were to be discharged—or vice versa. The discovery was made too late that there was no harbor at Dunkirk to give the Erie profitable or sure lake connection for the further West, the lakes being then the only method of communication between the western terminus of the Erie and the New-York Central, and the eastern terminus of such railroads as were pushing their way in this direction. Thus the Erie was at a jumping-off place.

After a time the company had a chance to escape with its road from Dunkirk by a western connection, and made a showing of taking advantage of it. The Lake Shore Railroad was coming eastward, and coming quite rapidly. It would soon be at the Ohio State line. A railroad known as the Erie and Northeast Railroad was ready for traffic between the New-York State line and Erie, Penn., and another was building between Erie and the Ohio line. All that the New-York and Erie Railroad needed was a connection between Dunkirk and the Pennsylvania line at North East, a distance of but a few miles. For the purpose of meeting this need the Dunkirk and State Line Railroad Company was formed in the interest of the Erie. With the railroad this company purposed building in its control, the Erie would have held a masterly situation in the railroad systems of that day, and the key to the future western connections.

But, unfortunately, the company lacked backbone. It was scared out of its advantage by the New-York Central Railroad Company, which had just completed its system between New-York and Buffalo by the purchase or lease of the numerous local lines between Buffalo and Albany and their consolidation with the Hudson River Railroad, and which was itself looking beyond Lake Erie. To get beyond it, connection with the Lake Shore Railroad was necessary, and already the Buffalo and State Line Railroad was building, in the interest of the Central, to secure that connection. The Erie's project to the same end was once met with its rival's violent opposition, which was manifested in so many ways that harassed and embarrassed the Erie that the latter company was at last willing to agree to a compromise, as it was called. This compromise was the abandoning by the Erie of the Dunkirk and State Line Railroad and subscribing $250,000 toward the complet

"THE BIG SIX" FOOLED THE POLICE

Famous East Side Heavyweight Arrested for Once by One Officer.

Catharine McDonald, known on the east side as "The Big Six," was arrested late Saturday night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station are very proud of the fact that the arrest was made without any loss of life to the stalwart bluecoats.

The police arrested "The Big Six" once before, and know what such an undertaking involves. It required six policemen and a rope the first time and even then was no easy job, for Big Six" weighs almost 300 pounds and is active and alert at that. But Saturday night when Policeman Kiernan summoned four of his brother policemen with his whistle and sent a fifth for a rope, "Big Six" laughed at them for their trouble, and went quietly to the station house.

"Just to fool 'em, see?" she said to the reporters when arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Kudlich in the Yorkville Police Court. She was held in $300 for trial.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate are set down to take place to-day:

At 111 Broadway—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Hone, Jr., referee, 233 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,730; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

At the City Hall—Sale under a power, 174 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 77.5, four-story stone front dwelling. Due, $9,366; on prior mortgage, $19,250.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

WILBUR LARREMORE, Esq., Referee.

The Choice & Valuable Properties

No. 57 Broadway and 33 Trinity Place,

Northwest Corner Exchange Alley.

95 and 97 Liberty Street,

34, 36, and 38 Harrison Street,

Northeast Corner Washington St.

35 West 13th Street,

449 to 459 West 14th Street,

444 to 450 West 15th Street,

and

149, 151, 155, & 157 E. 55th St.

For maps, terms, and particulars apply to STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (444)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1896,

At 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Sale, in Partition,

under the direction of

Edward Jacobs, Esq., Referee, the

Valuable Tenement Property,

consisting of 4 five-story brick tenements, with lots,

Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 Cannon St.,

between Delancey and Rivington Sts.

For maps, &c., apply to GOLDFOGLE & COHN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 271 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

SMYTH & RYAN, AUCTIONEERS.

Will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, February 26th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

11 Handsome Private Residences.

100 E. 58th St., cor. Park Av.

104, 106, 108, 110 E. 58th St.

108, 107, 109, 111 E. 65th St.

515, 517 East 117th St.

HAMILTON ODELL, Esq., Referee, 120 B'way.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attys., 54 William St.

Maps at Auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway, or 11 Pine St.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer

Will sell at auction at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

111 Broadway, on

TUESDAY, February 25th,

at 12 o'clock noon.

Public Auction Sale of Choice

INVESTMENT PROPERTY,

consisting of 9 substantial 5-story apartment houses. Rent roll guaranteed.

306, 308, and 310 West 129th St., 25x88x100 each.

N. E. corner of Manhattan Av. and 118th St., 25x90x100.

350 West 124th St., stores, 30.3x86x100, irregular.

352 West 124th St., 27.8x86x100.

424 West 116th St., stores, 25x90x111, irregular, 100-foot average.

204 West 69th St., 18x90x100.

864 1st Av., stores, 25x65x100.

The houses are all rented and they are in perfect condition; terms most liberal; fullest inspection solicited.

Under the direction of CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Atty., 1,402 or 111 Broadway. Maps, lists of rentals, mortgages, and terms at the attorney's office, or at the office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.

The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of

J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,

111 Broadway.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

4 and 6 Warren St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Restricted; Sea Gate, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, overlooking the Narrows; this select property, strictly for residence, with every convenience; sewers, water, and gas; macadamized streets and direct private communication by boat to New-York within 45 minutes; sold by reference only. Further data furnished by application to NORDYKE POINT LAND COMPANY; agents, WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.

To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

THE STORE 2,264 3d Av., between 123d and 124th Sts., now occupied as a grocery; will not be let for a liquor store, nor for any business carried on in the other stores on the same block. ROBT. I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE fine business property on the northeast corner of 6th Av. and 38th St; size, about 72x85. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE STORE AND BASEMENT AT 416 4TH Av., west side, between 28th and 29th Sts., now occupied as a restaurant. ROBT. I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AT $2,800, SUBJECT TO OFFER, 22 FT. WIDE house, 33 East 63d St.; has a fine dining room, with pantry extension.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,

5th Av., cor. 52d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT BY THE year at Yonkers; short walk from Parkhill or Ludlow Station; house is roomy, with every convenience, and comfortably furnished, and a very desirable home for a refined family; rent $150 per month. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 12:30 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, and Bluefields, per steamers from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Latona, (letters must be directed "per Latona";) at 2 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 2 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Flamborough, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Flamborough";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PMD for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilia, (letters must be directed "per Antilia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bluefields and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Alber Dumois, via Limon; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at *7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Valencia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Dalecardia, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Dalecardia";) at 6:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 1 PM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama,") at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria from British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *15 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Express Steamers to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
†Kais'rW.II., Mch. 7, 10 AM
†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. From New-York
†Ems, March 28, 10 A M
†Kais'rW.II., Mch. 14, 11 AM
††Werra, Apr. 18, 10 A M

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 44 h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6 h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.

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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL .....Feb. 26 ST. PAUL ....March 18
NEW-YORK...March 4 NEW-YORK..March 25
ST. LOUIS ....March 11 PARIS .....April 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday.

So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM Friesland, Mar. 11, noon
Noordland, Mar. 4, noon Kensingt'n, Mar. 18, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Feb. 29, 6 A.M. Lucania, Mr. 14, 5.30 A.M.
Umbria, March 7, M. Etruria, March 21, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM
Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM Britannic, April 1, 10 AM
Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM Majestic, April 8, 10 AM
Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM Germanic, Apr. 15, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf. Sat., Feb. 29, 1 P.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé..... Sat., Mch. 7, 6 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW

STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY

MANITOBA.....Feb. 29, 1896

For freight and passage apply to

NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents.

Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.

S. S. EDAM.....Tues., Feb. 25, 9 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM. Sat., Feb. 29, 9 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

via MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES. One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to ALL WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Agt. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

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JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

DORIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 3 P. M.
PERU.....March 30, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N.Y.

ADVANCE, Feb. 29. FINANCE, March 10.

For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.

JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUIS, (Chas. & Jacks.,) Tues., Feb. 25
ALGONQUIN, (Jacks. direct.,) Friday, Feb. 28
SEMINOLE, (Chas. & Jack.,) Sat., Feb. 29

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast. F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct, (via all-water route.) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday (Passengers and Freight.) Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets at freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. PAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cleveland 6:05 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15, P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg, Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:30, (Dining Car,) 6 (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night, daily, sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville; 9:00 P. M. daily, sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:10, 9:10 (7:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:30, 4:00 to Easton, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 81 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 880 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex-Sun., 4:00 P. M., (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P.M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St. Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:00 AM.
12:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown; Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and Yonkers on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connecting with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

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Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS. General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

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Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Scranton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations